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tion of the United Kingdom. MPs will probably cite the cost of establishing separate administrative structures in Scotland and Wales, invoking the expense of Stormont in the days before direct rule as an exemplary warning.

The Conservative attack on the Government's devolution proposals will be supervised by a subcommittee of the Shadow Cabinet, which meets once a month under the chairmanship of Whitelaw. Its members include Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, MP for Angus, North, and Mearns; Mr Nicholas Edwards, MP for Aberdeenshire; Mr George Young, MP for Ayr; and Mr Ian Gilmour, MP for Chesham and Amersham.

A 12ft bronze sculpture by Henry Moore of the Cross, which he described as "like a totem pole", has been placed at the west entrance of St Albans Cathedral.

The meeting reaffirmed the professor's opposition to the and the amendment Bill, and that in his opinion the Bill is controlled by a simple change in the regulations. A motion deplored the lack of training opportunities and lack of an adequate structure for social workers was also carried. It added that there should be an organization responsible for the maintenance of their ethical standards.

**Doctors in EEC :** In our report on Wednesday on the debate on the free movement of doctors within the EEC it was mistakenly said that there were greater difficulties for doctors who had qualified outside the Common Market, because they said that the difficulties are when doctors qualify outside the Common Market, because they are prevented from taking a post in Europe.

Leading article, page 15

**Abingdon**  
A second man appeared yesterday, in the Oxford connection with the abduction of a boy, aged 14, in Norfolk, committing a serious offence with him. Nigel Clive Bankford, aged 33, a company director, of Fields Mansions, Roundwood Street, Witley, West Sussex, was remanded in custody.

Jan Jack Dunlop, a plump, aged 39, of no fixed address, who was charged with offences including abduction and attempted murder when she first appeared in court three days ago, faced three charges. One of these, that she had seduced a 14-year-old boy, Bankford, the kidnapping charge, and committed a sexual offence. He is accused of administering a poisonous substance with intent to endanger life. Both men

The Roman Catholic hierarchy does not support the Government's policy of closing 950 direct-grant schools, but, as Mr. Crowley said, "because there is not enough money to oppose it. Cardinal Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster, has been campaigning against the policy."

The hierarchy has not previously publicly opposed plans to phase out the grant from 1976. There are 54 Roman Catholic direct-grant grammar schools, many of them in the North-West. They are a total of 950 direct-grant grammar schools, agreed to take over.

Cardinal Heenan says in a letter to the Catholic Direct-grant Action committee in Liverpool that he does not know of any Roman Catholic bishop who agrees with the policy.

He adds: "Without grants most of the Catholic direct-grant schools would be closed."

Mr. Crowley says: "The acquiescence of the hierarchy in not opposing the withdrawal of the direct-grant is the final condition of schools which would send the Catholic pupils to other schools."

Mr. Norman St. John Opposidon spokesman said that the archbishop and the archbishop, said: "I hope the cardinals and other bishops will come down in favour of parents against the merger of the schools."

In an article in last week's *Catholic Herald* he says direct-grant schools are "destroyed in Liverpool Catholic ghetto schools take their place."

He is leading a delegation from the action committee to the Education Secretary, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, to demand £150,000 for the schools.

Comparison had little objective value, because the patients were not asked to rest versus activity. One study, involving one group of patients kept in bed and another allowed to potter about at will, showed no significant difference in the course of the disease between the two groups. In another study, two months' treatment with a more active disease in the treated group derived more benefit than equivalent other patients.

Professor W. Watson Buchanan, of the Centre for Rheumatic Diseases, Glasgow University, outlined a novel way to assess the effectiveness of new drugs for reducing inflammation of the joints. Recent techniques had involved the use of a radioactive compound, a technique employing a compound of radioactive technetium (a very rare element) that had an active life measured in hours and a very low intensity of radiation, making it an ideal material for such analysis.

The compound, injected into a limb, provides a radiographic picture of the distribution of the technetium to assess the progress of a new anti-inflammatory drug.

Edinburgh  
An appeal by William Anderson, described as the "man" of the Scottish Army, against the Provisional Government was postponed at the Court Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh yesterday. His solicitor has been suspended from practice, consequently the legal aid certificate has been suspended.

Mr Anderson, one of six convicted at Glasgow in May, 1941, is charged with possession of explosives. A mandate has been signed enabling another solicitor to take over. Anderson is appealing against his conviction.

The children, part of a group of 99 brought on an aircraft chartered by the *Daily Mail*, are declared refugees by the Home Secretary. They were handed over to the British Council for Aid to Refugees and are being looked after at the Ockendon Venture.

Mr Ashe said the committee was threatened with a writ of habeas corpus by the adoption agency sought to force a guardian of the children so that they could be transferred to its own arrangements.

A local authority is preparing to issue an experimental combined form for social benefit claims because of the low level of applications, especially in inner city areas. The benefits include social security and rent and rate rebates.

Mr A. J. Stocks, Chief Executive of Liverpool, told the conference of the Society of Local

The appeals were by Alister Coventry and Robert Barrow, both jailed for nine years in Edinburgh for a Glasgow bank robbery, and Michael Fairhead, jailed for 12 years for a conspiracy associated with the Army of the Provisional Government and robbing the savings bank.

à vos amis

**Le Monde**

Le quotidien européen de langue  
française le plus lu à l'étranger

come off gas in a deep mine at Redhill, Surrey, were naved yesterday as Mr Michael F. Wood, aged 27, a civil engineer of Forest Hill, London; James Daly, aged 47, of Clonmell, co Tipperary, and Patrick Carrigg, aged 31, Herne Hill, London.

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## HOME NEWS

### Cigarette list for carbon monoxide level sought

By Our Science Editor  
A list of the levels of carbon monoxide produced by different brands of cigarette, similar to the Government's tar and nicotine table, is recommended in the *British Medical Journal* today.

The proposal is in a report by Dr M. A. H. Russell, addition research unit, Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hospital, London, and Dr P. V. Cole, of St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and others, after research into cigarette carbon monoxide levels and their relation to nicotine yields and types of filter.

Carbon monoxide is a poisonous component of most smoke which combines with the blood more readily than oxygen but is broken down more readily. The higher the carbon monoxide level, the more harmful the effects. He calls for a standardisation of cigarette carbon monoxide levels. The research groups examined 11 popular full-flavour brands of cigarettes. The results showed an average carbon monoxide concentration as a cigarette is smoked. Brands with nicotine levels of more than one milligram showed no apparent connection between the nicotine level and the carbon monoxide level, and the for them by the filters. The category did not appear to reduce the amount of carbon monoxide produced.

In special brands of low-nicotine cigarettes with vented filters, the filters were found to be highly effective in reducing carbon monoxide yields.



Royal Marine Commandos descending 328ft from the roof of the London Hilton hotel yesterday as a warm-up for the Royal Tournament. It begins on Wednesday at Earls Court.

### Dietician sees a benefit in inflation

From Our Correspondent York

Inflation may improve health of people in Bb-cause housewives are forced to shop around for cheaper and more nutritious foods, the conference of the National Association for Dietetics and Child Welfare, York, was told yesterday.

Mrs Freda Patton, a unit dietician with the Len and Islington area health authority in London, said before the economists people were interested in the foods they liked were not concerned with vitamins, minerals and calories.

She said: "It is possible that the economic crisis may with it a better eating pattern for a healthier Britain. Trends associated with prosperity are not necessarily uniformly beneficial."

Mrs Patton's advice over food bills and a healthy diet was to shop around for cheaper and more nutritious foods in season when they are at their best, or to learn to use new foods as textured vegetable oil instead of so many convenience foods, and do more cooking at home.

She said the people at risk from inflation were pensioners and families without children or more. They to be encouraged to break old eating habits and be more flexible in their choice of food.

### Archaeologists rush to discredit road route

By Michael Horsnell

An archaeological dig against time and the threat of the bulldozer near Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, is producing evidence of a Roman fort which indicates that the unexcavated city of Magiovinium may be much larger than had been thought.

A small group of archaeologists is unearthing what may prove to be a Claudian fort that will help to extend our knowledge of the Roman invasion period; but it lies directly in line with a major road which the Department of the Environment plans to start building next spring.

The discoveries, which include a treasure of Roman pottery and coins have been made in the past three months during a concerted effort to discredit the recommendations made to the department in 1973, after a public inquiry into a proposed 10-mile diversion of the A5, to serve the new city of Milton Keynes.

The group has the moral support of Dame Kathleen Kenyon, a fellow of the British Academy. She has visited the site twice.

The chances of their persuading the department to enlarge the area of Magiovinium scheduled as an ancient monument and to change their road plan are believed to be slight but not hopeless.

In his report the 1973 inquiry inspector, Mr F. H. Clinch, said that the scheduled area of Magiovinium represents one of the most important archaeological sites in Britain. It has remained undisturbed since the collapse of Romano-British civilization. He added, however, that evidence of important archaeological remains outside the scheduled area was insufficient to justify relocation of the road.

Dame Kathleen Kenyon told me: "The proposed road would pass through the site of Magiovinium, which has never been investigated. It is a virgin Roman site and very few such sites exist."



A coin of the third-century emperor Postumus, unearthed at Magiovinium.

our knowledge of the invasion period could be much extended."

Mr Farrant, who will be advising the diggers this weekend, said that the trial excavation should be developed into a full research operation unhampered by financial difficulties and the pressure of time.

He said the boundary of the scheduled area, which was fixed by aerial photography, was inadequate.

In a statement to a public inquiry last month into the site roads which would serve the newly aligned A5, he said: "The importance of a Claudian settlement to archaeologists is that it would help to substantiate theories of the initial advance of a Roman army following the invasion of AD 43."

The department has already said that where the route passes through known areas of extra-mural occupation total archaeological investigation will take place before work starts and will carry on during the period of construction.

### PCs jailed for motoring offences plot

A policeman who won 26 commendations in 21 years was jailed at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday for conspiring to stop motoring prosecutions.

Police Constable William Clastonbury, who had been called one of the most highly commended officers in the Birmingham force, and Police Constable Leslie Jennings, were involved in a scheme to get money from people stopped for traffic offences, the court was told. In return, process booklets containing drivers' details were "lost".

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution, said the process booklet system was wide open to misuse.

PC Clastonbury, aged 43, of Beches Road, Great Barr, Birmingham, was jailed for 15 months after being convicted of conspiring to pervert the course of justice, and of corruptly offering another policeman £5 to stop him submitting a process booklet.

PC Jennings, aged 47, of Elmswood Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham, was jailed for nine months for conspiring to pervert the course of justice.

Donald Parsons, aged 47, garage owner, of Aubrey Road, Quinton, Birmingham, received 18 months' jail, and Gary Clarke, aged 30, panel beater, of Church Hill Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham, was given a nine-month suspended sentence.

Mr Parsons was found guilty on six of seven charges and Mr Clarke on three of four charges, all involving conspiring to pervert the course of justice. All four pleaded not guilty.

### Muslim school battle is over

Mr Abdullahi Patel, secretary of the Bradford-based Muslim Parents' Association, yesterday withdrew his appeal to the Divisional Court against conviction for failing to send his daughter, Kulsumbanu, to school. She was 16 yesterday.

Mr Patel, who had insisted that under Muslim teaching, his daughter should attend a single-sex school, claimed that he had won his battle with the local authority.

### Fertilizers are wasted by growers, reports say

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Inefficiency and waste in food production were criticized in two reports by units of the Government's Agricultural Research Council, published yesterday.

Dr D. J. Greenwood, head of the chemistry department at the National Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwick, says in the organization's annual report that large quantities of fertilizer are simply wasted, at considerable cost both to the grower and the nation.

Growers seldom took account of the differing abilities of soils in supplying nutrients or of plants in extracting them. The department had spent seven years in compiling relevant information from 16,000 growing plots, and that had been stored in a computer.

Professor Denley Wright, director of the station, says that only half the nitrogen, some 10 per cent of the phosphorus, and 10 per cent of the potassium, were left unused because of disease or weeds, because the market is glutted, or because the crop was so poorly established as to make harvesting uneconomical.

Growers often sowed as much as a fifth more land than they needed for the crop to ensure continuity through a succession of relatively unpredictable sowings.

A survey by the Meat Research Institute had shown that very few British plants were capable of meeting EEC rules about temperatures for freezing "mountains" of meat sold into intervention. Professor John Norris, director of the institute, writes in his annual report. He added that transport of meat was often a weak link in the chain from farmer to shopper.

Professor Norris also says that researchers are worried about the sluggish acceptance of new techniques by the meat industry. Setting the standards for adequate consideration at the start of the distribution chain, and the industry was so organized that news of consumer preferences was unlikely to filter back to producers.

Prices of some beef and lamb are falling, but home-grown vegetables are so delicious now that it is easy to do without meat and fish for some meals. For flavour and economy nothing can surpass a dish of fresh young carrots, at 18p a bunch, peas from the pod at about 15p a pound, broad beans at about 10p, and new potatoes at 14p.

Broad beans have the shortest season, and unlike peas and potatoes have not become more expensive in the past week. They should be bought from green-producers in large quantities.

Processors of vegetables say that homewives have become so accustomed to convenience foods that the arrival on the market of fresh peas and broad beans has no effect on sales of tinned and frozen varieties.

Seven of every 100 peas sold throughout the year are fresh, 45 are frozen and 55 tinned. Birds Eye, the largest processor of frozen food, points out that because the qualities of peas are locked in by freezing almost immediately after harvesting, packaged peas are often fresher than those sold in the pod two or three days after picking.

It says that a pound of pods

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The Corolla 30 Coupe.

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### Writer who had cannabis jailed for three years

A freelance journalist who said he brought 7,560 grams of cannabis from Pakistan to get background for a book he was writing about the drug traffic was sentenced at Middlessex Crown Court yesterday to three years' imprisonment.

The book was to be a thriller with the climax at Heathrow airport, said Segun Kayode Abudu, aged 26, who was born in Nigeria, of Sheldon Road, Drickwood, London. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted of evidence that the prohibition on importing the drug at Heathrow on January 25.

The jury read a copy of the manuscript of the book.

### Study ordered on ways of choosing divers

The Government's Training Service Agency has ordered an examination of its methods of selecting divers. Earlier this week two divers were killed while working on an oil terminal in Scaev Flow.

The research project will cost £17,127 and is to be carried out by Stirling University. It will concentrate on the personality characteristics, mechanical aptitude and diving skills of the men.

The agency said the project would be of practical assistance in developing selection procedures and training standards at the Underwater Training Centre.

### NUM reelection move fails

A move by the militant Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers to make all full-time union officials stand for reelection failed at a private session on the last day of the union's conference at Scarborough yesterday.

An alteration to the rules to make such a change possible was approved by 158 votes to 99. But that fell short of the

required two-thirds majority of 178 votes.

At present the president (Mr Joseph Gormley), the general secretary (Mr Lawrence Daly) and all full-time officials are elected until they retire or are forced to give up through ill health.

The Yorkshire proposal was that officials should give up their posts after five years but should be eligible to seek reelection by a ballot of members.



## WEST EUROPE

## Portuguese Socialists mobilized 'to avert dictatorship'

Lisbon, July 10.—The main non-communist parties in Portugal prepared today for a confrontation with the left-wing military rulers, accusing them of an attempt to install a communist dictatorship in Portugal.

Both the Socialists and the left-centre Popular Democratic Party mobilized their followers for mass demonstrations and rallies around the country. The Communist Party's supporters were also alerted.

The crisis was caused by two political decisions made by the military Council—first to create a non-party mass movement intended eventually to exclude the political parties from power; and to give control of the Socialist-oriented newspaper, *República*, to Communist-led workers occupying the building.

This reduction of the country to a hybrid organizational blueprint serves, fundamentally, only to cover-up the installation of a dictatorship, said a Socialist Party spokesman. It compared the creation of the mass movement to the developments of 1917 that gave the Communists power in the Soviet Union.

"It is now easier to understand the reason why the Portuguese Communist Party distinguishes between progressive officers in the Armed Forces Movement and those who aren't," the spokesman said. "Are those who are progressive and have the monopoly on progressiveness only those who defend the thesis of the Communist Party?"

A party spokesman said the Socialist leader, Dr. Mario Soares, would make an important speech in the Assembly tonight. Socialist sources said there was pressure in the party for Dr. Soares, a Minister without Portfolio, to

withdraw his party from the coalition Cabinet, but that no decision had yet been reached.

The left-wing workers occupying *República* published the newspaper for the first time in 31 days after the Revolutionary Council gave them control shortly before dawn today. The first edition contained a strong attack on the Socialist Party, which it called the most reactionary force in the country.

The military's 240-strong Assembly first generated an uproar among the non-communist parties yesterday by approving the creation of a mass movement directly linked to the military, which would gradually take power at all levels of government.

The proposal envisaged the creation of peoples' tribunals, self-defence units and finally the formation of a National People's Assembly to run the country under the direction of the military.

The non-communist parties said such a development would turn the Constituent Assembly elected in April and the political parties into acemetic forums with no power. In the April elections, the Socialists won 37.8 per cent of the vote, the Popular Democrats 25.3 per cent, and the right-of-centre Social Democrats 17.6 per cent. The Communist Party polled 12.5 per cent.

Later today the Government ordered the nationalization of Companhia União Fabril (CUF), Portugal's largest industrial conglomerate. CUF has interests in shipbuilding, cement, tobacco, textiles and chemicals. Its vast banking interests have already been nationalized, and much of the remainder had already come under state control. But the decree was an unmistakable symbol of determination to crush private enterprise.—UPI and AP.



M. Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, and Dr. Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, framed by microphones as they emerged from their talks in Strasbourg yesterday.

## Energy talks progress by Dr Kissinger

From Richard Wigg

Paris, July 10

Dr. Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, said after talks this morning with the French President and Foreign Minister that "very good progress" had been made towards restarting the dialogue between the United States and Algeria—but only on terms which guarantee a minimum of success.

The French would like an 11-nation gathering, from the industrialized, the oil producing and the other Third World countries, discussing on equal terms energy, raw materials and industrialization and development problems. Last April the United States refused to discuss matters other than energy.

This new preparatory meeting should be expanded into a 27-nation full conference but with the work on the three main problems done in three committees, the French say. The date before the September opening of the United Nations General Assembly's special session on raw materials.

An Elysée spokesman in turn emphasized that it was the "apparent rapprochement" between the United States and France and the United States on the conditions needed for beginning the dialogue which led to Dr. Kissinger and M. Jean Sauvagnargues, the Foreign Minister, taking the results of

their talks to President Giscard d'Estaing.

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## Nine vote in favour of a European Cabinet

From Michael Hornsby

Strasbourg, July 10

The European Parliament voted here today in favour of establishing a European Government that would be independent of national governments and responsible to the Community's Parliament, whose members would be elected by direct universal suffrage not later than mid-1978.

The European Parliament, whose powers are largely nominal at present, and whose members are chosen by national parliaments, also approved a proposal for the extension of the responsibilities of the new European institutions to defence, as well as foreign policy and economic and monetary policy.

The proposals were contained in a motion setting out the suggested basis for the establishment of the political and economic union of Europe to which the government of all the Nine are in principle committed. The motion was carried by 71 votes to 8, with 19 abstentions.

The newly arrived Labour delegation, which ended its pre-referendum boycott this week, assembly earlier this week, pleading that its members had not yet had sufficient time to study the proposals for European union.

Many of the Labour MPs, however, have expressed deep reservations about today's motion, mainly because they feel it contains commitments which would involve an unacceptable surrender of national sovereignty to a supranational body, with certain democratic credentials.

The Labour delegation is also unhappy about the proposed inclusion of defence policy among the Community's widened powers. Earlier this week, Mr. Michael Stewart, the Labour spokesman on European affairs, expressed fears that this action would undermine the cohesion of the NATO alliance. Some Danish and Dutch Socialists also abstained because of the defence issue.

The European Conservative group, led by Mr. Peter Kirk, the British Conservative MP, the Saffron Walden, voted in favour of the motion even though two important amendments proposed by Mr. Kirk were overruled.

Parliamentary report, page 12

## Expulsion of Cubans in Paris 'jackal' case

From Richard Wigg

Paris, July 10

The case of Carlos the Jackal today took a new turn when France announced it was expelling three members of the Cuban Embassy in Paris. They were accused of having links with Cuban intelligence agents with the Venezuelan terrorist group being sought by the police in London and Paris.

The French Ministry of the Interior said that the three Cubans, who all worked in the embassy's cultural section, went frequently to a flat in the Rue Taitbout, in the Latin Quarter. This was the scene of the fatal shooting on June 27 by Carlos, now identified as Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, of two members of the French anti-espionage agency, the DST, and a Lebanese informer, now identified as Michael Moukharbil, a member of a Palestine guerrilla organization.

The expelled Cubans are Senior Raul Salas Rodriguez, a First Secretary in charge of the cultural section, Senior Ernesto Herrera Reyes, a Second Secretary, and Senior Pedro Zamora Lora.

Expelling the expulsions, ordered by M. Michel Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, to whom the DST is responsible, a spokesman declared: "The Carlos case, which until now constituted a striking demonstration of the unity of action among terrorist groups, has now been enriched with important elements showing the assistance given to international terrorism by certain states."

Today's development of the case confirms the close link between terrorist networks and the espionage service of certain states. "This is the first time in recent years that France has ordered the expulsion of foreign agents from an embassy not for classic cases of alleged espionage, but for alleged complicity with terrorists. The French Foreign Ministry last night summoned Senior Alejo Carpentier, Cuba's Charge

d'Affaires in the absence of the country's Ambassador, to tell him of the decision to expel the three diplomats.

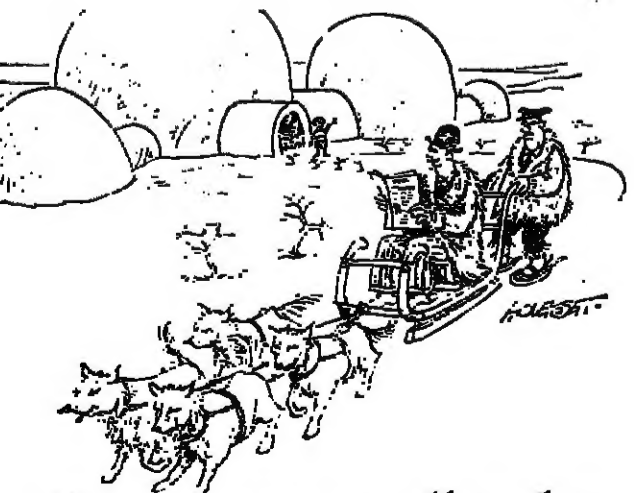
The Cuban Embassy in Paris, in a short statement today, declared it had played no part in the Carlos affair. It emphasized that the Government of Dr. Fidel Castro rejected terrorist methods. This was followed by an announcement from the French Ministry of the Interior that it would be expelling two Venezuelans—Señorita Lema Palomares Duque, and Señora Albaida Salazar—both accused of having incriminating contacts with Carlos and the expelled Cuban diplomats.

The Minister of the Interior, in a comment on the hunt for "Carlos" in London, also remarked that Señora Lydia Tobon, alias Maria Romero, now detained by the British police, had had contacts with a second secretary in Cuba's London Embassy.

Señora Palomares Duque expressed surprise at her threatened expulsion. She told reporters that when she had been dismissed by the DST after interrogation as a witness of the Rue Taitbout shooting, they had expressly informed her there was no objection to her staying as a student in France.

The Cuban link came as a complete surprise, for until today speculation in Paris tended to connect the international terrorism with communist powers in East Europe. *Le Monde* tonight, in a highly critical article on the DST, suggests that the French anti-espionage agency may be using the "Carlos" affair to "clean up" several communist espionage networks in French territory.

An investigating magistrate today opened a "witness" case against "Carlos" in the case of the two murdered DST agents. This suggested that the French police still were not satisfied about the real identity of "Carlos".



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## Malta stumbling block to summit date

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, July 10

At the European security conference objections raised by Malta are the only remaining hurdle to agreement on a Canadian proposal for July 30 to be fixed as the provisional opening date for the Helsinki summit.

Malta has remained obstinate after weary hours of attempts to find a way out of the impasse on the "Mediterranean clause" in the conference's final documents.

Mr. Mintoff's Government has held out for a formulation that would unmistakably suggest that circumstances in the Mediterranean would be better if there were no warships there flying flags other than those of the Mediterranean states.

The EEC is now seeking a decision from the Maltese on a compromise formula in which the signatory states agree to promote and intensify contacts and dialogue with non-participating Mediterranean states.

## Terror trial accused ordered out

Stuttgart, July 10.—The presiding judge ordered the four defendants in the trial of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist group, to leave the courtroom today after they had called a prosecutor who protested against their motion to ease the conditions of their custody, "a bastard, sow and a pig".

Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe were suspended from attending the remainder of today's proceedings after they had jeered at Herr Peter Zeiss, the prosecutor, who said during the trial that the defendants "showed particularly keen interest for Siegfried Hauser", the alleged terrorist who was wounded in the attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm on April 24, and died soon after being extradited to West Germany.

Herr Zeiss, in protesting against the motion to ease the conditions of the four, said that they had received a total of 377 books from the prison library during June and July, lived in rooms of 20 square yards which looked more like apartments than detention cells and had permission to talk to each other, which he said he did not like.

The defendants, who are alleged to be the "hard core" of the Baader-Meinhof gang, are charged with a host of offences, including six bombings, the killing of four United States soldiers and endangered 54 other people, the killing of a policeman during a bank robbery, hold-ups, break-ins, car thefts and the illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

A Staff Reporter writes: Nearly 50 lawyers demonstrated quickly with placards outside the West German Embassy in London in protest against the arrest of two German lawyers acting for members of the Baader-Meinhof group on trial in Stuttgart.

A deputation from the Haldane Society of progressive lawyers and the Solicitors' Human Rights group were later allowed into the embassy to

present a letter addressed to the West German Ambassador. The two counsel, Dr. Klaus Croissant and Herr Hans-Christian Ströbele, had been excluded from acting at the trial since May. On June 22 they were arrested under a new, controversial law on the ground that there was a "strong suspicion" that they supported a criminal conspiracy, that of their clients.

Another defence lawyer, Herr Kurt Groenewald, was also excluded from acting in the trial, as has since been suspended from practising as a lawyer, on similar grounds.

The Haldane Society accuse the West German authorities of interfering with the rights of defence, and of interfering with the rights of their clients acting for them. This was also contrary to the European Convention on Human Rights, the society says.

Leading article, page 15

## British family killed by fumes

Paris, July 10.—The autopsy on four members of a British family found dead on a camping site near St Etienne, on Tuesday, revealed that death was due to asphyxiation, the police in St Etienne stated today.

Mr. Peter Davies, a university lecturer, aged 40, his wife, and two children, all from Swansea, had been the victims of a poisoning. The family was found in a refrigerator powered by bottled gas in their caravan, the police said.

## Labour teach-in at Eiffel Tower

Paris, July 10.—Tourists queuing to go up the Eiffel Tower watched today thousands of workers from more than 150 defence firms in the country, all involved in industrial disputes, assembled at a "teach-in" about their problems ranging from threatened dismissals to occupied plants.

The exercise was devised by the General Confederation of Labour and the Socialist French Democratic Confederation of Labour.

The last fossils of *homo erectus* Peking man had been found in the Peking University Medical College from 1937 until December, 1941, when, by agreement between Washington and the Nationalists, they were smuggled out of Shanghai in three sealed chests in the hold of a United States Marine ship then being evacuated from the country.

The ship went aground in the Yangtze River December 8, and was boarded by Chinese pirates. Then the Japanese captured the stranded Marines and the bones of "the Peking man" vanished.

The Japanese vainly searched for the relics, which they intended to appropriate.

Mr. Chiang believes that the fossils were either lost in the Yangtze or removed by the Chinese to a safe place and hidden somewhere in Tientsin.

China's record output

Hongkong, July 10.—China's main wheat-producing area, in the central lowlands embracing the Honan and Shensi provinces, had a record yield last year, the New China news agency reported.—Routier.

## OVERSEAS

## Rhodesian guerrillas training in Tanzania

'Dar es Salaam, July 10.—Rhodesian nationalist leaders today visited camps in Tanzania where guerrillas are preparing to wage a "liberation war" if negotiations to introduce black rule in Rhodesia fail.

The leaders of the African National Council toured bases in Tanzania's Morogoro region where the guerrillas are being trained. The visitors were headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the ANC. They had spent four days in Dar es Salaam trying to resolve the council's internal differences. The talks were held under the auspices of Presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique.

In a statement after the talks the council reiterated its stand that any constitutional conference with the Rhodesian regime must be held outside Rhodesia. Mr. Smith has insisted that such a conference take place in Rhodesia.

ANC sources said today that nationalist leaders would visit Mozambique soon to discuss the setting up of guerrilla bases there. Mozambique, which gained independence from Portugal in June, borders eastern Rhodesia.—UPI.

Washington, July 10.—The State Department said today that the activities of a Rhodesian recruiter of mercenaries for the armed forces of Rhodesia were under investigation.

Mr. Nathaniel Davis, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, told a Senate foreign relations subcommittee that any violation of law was determined.

Mr. Davis responded to an allegation by Mr. Edgar Luckwood, director of the Washington Office on Africa, that the State Department had known about the activities of an alleged recruiter from the state of Colorado since March without taking action.

Mr. Luckwood cited this as an example of what he called lax enforcement of economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations on Rhodesia in 1966, in addition to the importation of chrome ore from Rhodesia, which Congress permitted in 1971.

Urging Congress to repeal the so-called Byrd Amendment, which allows the importation of chrome and certain other materials from Rhodesia, Mr. Davis told the committee that there were indications within Mr. Smith's regime that its present course could "only lead to further violence and tragedy." The United States had supported the United Nations and Britain in their efforts to persuade the Smith regime to negotiate a peaceful settlement based on the principles of self-determination and eventual black rule in Rhodesia.

"But," he said, "while our record of sanctions enforcement has been good, there is a gap in the Byrd Amendment. Early repeal not only would enable the United States to comply fully with its international obligations, but we hope, would also have an important influence to move into serious negotiations regarding Rhodesia's future."—AP and UPI.

From Jane Monahan

Buenos Aires, July 10

M. Edouard Bailby, the Latin American correspondent for the French political magazine *L'Express*, left for Paris yesterday after being under detention in Buenos Aires for five days.

He was arrested by plainclothes policemen in his hotel room last Thursday night, allegedly for criticizing the practice of political prisoners in the Argentine crisis—Señora Isabel Perón, the President, and Senior José Lopez Rega, the Social Welfare Minister.

After a heated discussion with the police operator in the centre of Buenos Aires, because he refused to transmit his article, Mr. Bailby returned to his hotel and sent it from there; but the police operator had already informed the police, and shortly afterwards he was arrested.

Mr. Jean-Claude Winckler, the French Ambassador to Argentina, said last Monday to Señor Alberto Vigorel, the Foreign Minister, and was told that the journalist would be released or expelled within 48 hours.

Mr. Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, also took a personal interest in the case. French authorities emphasized that Mr. Bailby's article in this particular case had never been complete, published.

According to sources in Paris, *L'Express* deleted part of Mr. Bailby's article to prevent his situation being made worse.

Russia sees face of West in its crime mirror

Moscow, July 10.—Crime in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is the result of the destructive influence of Western culture, according to the latest volume of the *Great Soviet Encyclopedia*.

How the twentieth volume of the standard Kremlin reference work also blamed other causes such as the bad influence on the family of a material environment and incitement by criminal elements and alcoholism.

An article in the encyclopedia listed eight other subsidiary causes of crime, ranging from the indifferent attitude of some schools and places of work to the failure adequately to guard state property.

The article said that in socialist society, the root causes of crime had been eradicated, and remained only as a "birthmark" of the old society.

Crime in the Soviet Union had decreased by three to four times since the 1920s and 1930s, it added.

In capitalist countries, crime was inherent in the structure of society and all attempts to resolve the problem were doomed to failure.—Reuter.

Pretoria may intervene in mine dispute

From Our Own Correspondent

Johannesburg, July 10

There were growing indications today that the Government is planning to mediate between Africa's 18,000 white miners and the Chamber of Mines over a demand for five-day week. Both Mr. Marj Viljoen, the Labour Minister, and Mr. Piet Koornhof, the Mines Minister, are keeping a close watch on the dispute.

The powerful Council of Mining Unions, which represents white gold and silver miners, has declared a dispute, which, under South African law, is the first step towards striking on a legal basis. Today, Mr. Ken Du Preez, the council's chairman, said it intended to apply to the Labour Minister for an appointment of a conciliatory board after next Thursday. This is the time limit of unions have given the chamber to introduce a five-day week.

How the dispute will be resolved and the employers say they hope a strike will be avoided. Mr. Du Preez said the union were deeply conscious of the dangers a strike would hold for the country.

American clue on bones of 'Peking man' doubted

From Our Correspondent

Hongkong, July 10

Mr. Chiang Fu-shung, the curator of the National Palace Museum in Taipei, has rejected recent American claims that the missing bones of "the Peking man" are hidden in a locker somewhere in the hills north of San Diego, California.

The lost fossils of *homo erectus* Peking man had been found in the Peking University Medical College from 1937 until December, 1941, when, by agreement between Washington and the Nationalists, they were smuggled out of Shanghai in three sealed chests in the hold of a United States Marine ship then being evacuated from the country.

The ship went aground in the Yangtze River December 8, and was boarded by Chinese pirates. Then the Japanese captured the stranded Marines and the bones of "the Peking man" vanished.

The Japanese vainly searched for the relics, which they intended to appropriate.

Mr. Chiang believes that the fossils were either lost in the Yangtze or removed by the Chinese to a safe place and hidden somewhere in Tientsin.

Alligators come back

Washington, July 10.—Alligators, which faced extinction from hide hunters in the south-eastern United States in 1966, have made a comeback and are being taken off the list of endangered species.

Protesters free

London, July 10.—A group of protesters free to move about the city after being held in a police station for several hours.

Islands

London, July 10.—A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, which had been under a British military occupation since 1945, are to be returned to the United States.

Cabinet

London, July 10.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, has announced that he will resign from the Cabinet.

Week

London, July 10.—A group of people, who had been held in a police station for several hours, are now free to move about the city.

Guard

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Guard



OVERSEAS

# Split in the ranks of Palestinian guerrillas widens over kidnapping of American colonel

From Paul Martin  
Beirut, July 10.—The split inside the Palestinian guerrilla movement over the kidnapping of a black American colonel widened today as efforts to secure his release failed. While the kidnappers extended for a further 72 hours the deadline for his threatened execution, Colonel Ernest Morgan appealed to his government not to forsake him because of his "race or the colour of my skin".

The kidnappers, who have been named by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), have announced that even its attempts to use its good offices along with those of the Lebanese Government have yielded no results.

In a strongly worded statement, the PLO leadership accused the Popular Front of being the culprits. Both of these groups are extremists within the Palestinian movement and the general command is one of the bodies belonging to the so-called "rejection front" in the movement.

As it became clear that the leadership of Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, was being defied over Colonel Morgan, the threat of violence among opposing factions increased. Leaders of the PLO mainstream gave a warning that unless their orders were obeyed and Colonel Morgan was handed over they would take disciplinary action.

The colonel was kidnapped on June 29 as he was travelling from Beirut airport to his hotel in the city. He was seized by about 20 armed men as his taxi encountered a road block on the fringes of the city. A controlled area during some of the heaviest fighting experienced in the capital.

As the men holding him announced that the execution deadline (earlier set for 1800 GMT on Wednesday), had expired, they secretly delivered another taped plea from the colonel to the French news agency office in Beirut. He appealed to the United States Government to treat with its customary "generosity" the kidnappers' demands, and requested the Government of his long service in the Army.

Beirut, July 10.—The kidnappers, in a message to the American Embassy, said they had decided to postpone "the 1800 GMT Saturday deadline" until Colonel Morgan "personally asked us for mercy".

The colonel had confessed to being a spy and "this will be our final stay of execution", they added.

In his taped appeal, Colonel Morgan said: "Although I miscalculated in coming to Beirut, I believe that in view of what I have done in the past, my Government should protect me in time of hardship. I should not be abandoned because of race or colour."

"I am aware of the policy of the United States not to pay ransoms, and yet I ask that the demands be met. The cost of the operation will not exceed the price of a few Phantom jets which America gives Israel almost every day."

The kidnappers have demanded that the United States should provide 280 tons of food, 600 tons of building materials and complete sets of clothing for 3,000 residents of Karantina al Maslah, a predominantly left-wing slum area devastated by last month's street fighting in Beirut.

Meanwhile, the PLO announced tonight that a Palestinian court has sentenced two guerrillas to imprisonment for "committing crimes against the security of the revolution and the masses."

On Wednesday, the PLO said a guerrilla called Ibrahim al-Lallad was executed after he had been sentenced to death by a Palestinian court.—UPI.

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## Hopes for peace pact over Sinai

Cairo, July 10.—A peace pact today for an immediate agreement between Egypt and Israel after remarks by President Sadat which were interpreted as indicating that the ties had moved closer.

Hopes for an agreement were also raised by steps by United States officials to Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, that the Egyptian and Israeli positions had moved closer in the last month.

Egyptian official Cairo said the United States was working on the basis of a new Israeli troop withdrawal in the Sinai Desert, but that President Sadat told an American newspaper an agreement had already been reached.

In spite of the conflict over just what President Sadat said in an interview with Hearst newspaper, it was at that time that negotiations aimed at a new Egyptian-Israeli agreement had reached a crucial stage.

Until now, Egypt rigidly insisted that the Israel should pull back completely from the Sinai Desert, east of the Suez Canal. Mr Sadat was quoted by the Hearst interview saying that Egypt would now the United States to evict and operate an early warning system in the Sinai Peninsula but the eastern ends of it.

This plan closely embodied an earlier proposal Israel. In return for the Israeli withdrawal, President Sadat has proposed a one-year truce of the United Nations peacekeeping mandate in S, which expires on July 24.

A one-year truce falls short of what Israel has been seeking, namely a period of several years in which Egypt would promise not to go to war in Sinai.

Egyptian officials said they expected to learn whether an agreement was within reach after a meeting in London on Saturday between Dr Kissinger and Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister.—Reuters.



## Handful of votes has Senate in trance

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, July 10.—The Senate has been in a state of trance for weeks past in its inability to decide who won the senatorial election in New Hampshire last November. The Republican and Democratic candidates came within a handful of votes of each other and the Senate, which is the final authority on its own membership, has been recounting and arguing over disputed ballots ever since.

There is a large Democratic majority and the Republicans accuse it of trying to steal the election. The rules committee spent several months examining heaps of ballots and the Senate, in theory, is examining the doubtful ones. In fact it is arguing over which ones to examine, and how, and the Republicans are filibustering the debate to death.

Yesterday, for the fifth time, the majority tried to cut off the debate, and once again failed to muster the 60 votes needed. Senator James Allen, a Democrat from Alabama, had the pleasure of helping defeat the closure motion yet again: he was defeated last January by his colleagues who cut the number of Senators needed to end debate.

Mr Allen said that his opponents were destroying democracy, which he equated with unlimited debate. Apparently his fears were premature.

The Republicans claim that the Democrats' scheme for resolving the outstanding issues is blatantly unfair and will give the election to the Democratic hopeful, Mr John Durkin. The question is what to do with "skip" ballots, so called because some voters, presented with the usual lengthy ballot, put their crosses in the box on top of the Republican or Democratic list, meaning that they approved the whole slate of the party of their choice—but then went on to tick off all the appropriate names in the full list, missing out only the candidate for Senator.

The House of Representatives is doing its best to emulate the Senate, however. In Maine last November, the incumbent Representative Mr Peter Kyrus, a Democrat, was defeated by a Republican, Mr Peter Emery, by 679 votes. This was reduced to 431 on recount, and now the elections subcommittee is plunging into a reconsideration of 3,915 disputed ballots.

Furthermore, they are slowly working their way up to a full recount of a congressional election in Nebraska which a Republican, Mrs Virginia Smith, won by some 2 per cent. A Senator's term runs for six years, and so Mr Wyman or Mr Durkin will still have plenty of time to see to his constituents' affairs when the New Hampshire election is at last decided.

Representatives serve for two years at a time, however, and Mr Emery and Mrs Smith, therefore, who have been seated by the House but whose position is now under attack by the huge Democratic majority, both feel the sands running out.

## Israel urges Western companies to defy 'toothless tiger' of Arab trade boycott

By Edward Morimer  
The Israel Government has lately decided to take the Arab trade boycott more seriously. Mr Dan Halperin, an adviser to the Israeli Prime Minister, told a press conference in London yesterday.

This was not, he explained, because Israel believed the boycott was effectively applied. On the contrary, it was "a toothless tiger". The danger was that Western companies might believe in it and refuse to do business with Israel for fear of being excluded from the Arab market, which had lately become much more important.

The boycott Mr Halperin was talking about is not the direct boycott of Israel itself—which is reciprocated by Israel against the Arab countries and accepted as a normal consequence of the state of war. He was referring to the "secondary boycott" of firms in neutral countries, which started in the early 1950s, and which he described as "a kind of economic terrorism". It was as if firms were kidnapped and forced to pay a ransom. The ransom demanded was the severance of all economic relations with Israel.

The correct response, Mr Halperin said, was to refuse to give in to the boycott and the Arabs think they need this money, they bend the rules," he said there had been recent cases of companies on the Arab black list which had been approached by the Egyptians and told that the way to get off the list was to invest in Egypt.

When Mr Halperin did not make clear that the boycott does not even pretend to affect all companies which trade with Israel, but only those which "strengthen Israel's economy or its military machine". According to the statement of principles issued by the Arab Boycott Office in Damascus, it is "not applicable against companies which have pure normal trade dealings with Israel such as selling to it their completely finished-outside-Israel products except those beneficial to the war effort of Israel such as arms, military aircraft and munition."

A press release issued yesterday by the Arab League Information Centre in London, and evidently intended as a reply to Mr Halperin's press conference, pointed out that during the Second World War the Allies boycotted neutral firms which dealt with Nazi Germany. It also stated that the boycott weapon was first introduced into the Arab-Israel conflict by the Zionist side as long ago as 1936, when "Zionist settlers in Palestine banned the use of any Palestinian manual power".

Britain's official position on the Arab boycott is simply not to recognize its existence. Department of Trade officials, when consulted by British firms, point out that there is no reason why any firm cannot trade with both Israel and the Arab countries. The wisdom of any greater involvement in Israel is left to the commercial judgment of the company concerned.

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## "How can I invest some of my capital so I'll never have to sell at a loss?"

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### In brief

#### Romania floods chaos worsens

Vienna, July 10.—Ten thousand people were today reported homeless in central Romania, as troops and volunteers battled against the floods which are now entering their second week.

The Government confirmed severe losses in industry and agriculture throughout the country. The Danube is still rising.

#### Cautious welcome

Ankara, July 10.—Mr Demirel, the Turkish Premier today welcomed President Ford's approach to end America's embargo on arms for Turkey, while indicating wariness of any conditions Washington may impose on future weapons sales.

#### Euphrates talks

Ankara, July 10.—Iraq and Turkey agreed in principle today that problems arising from the use of the Euphrates river which runs from Turkey through Syria into Iraq should be settled in tripartite talks with Syria.

#### Drugs protester freed

Rome, July 10.—Signor Marco Panella, leader of Italy's Radical Party, who was arrested nine days ago after smoking hashish in public to protest against the country's drug laws, has been released from jail on provisional liberty.

#### 'Leave our islands'

Moroni, Comoro Islands, July 10.—President Ahmed Abdallah today called on the French military personnel "protesting round our islands" to leave as quickly as possible. The islands have declared themselves independent of France.

#### Argentina Cabinet

Buenos Aires, July 10.—President Isabel Peron, who yielded to wage demands this week during a general strike, plans to announce a new Cabinet tomorrow, a Government spokesman said.

#### Delhi decision week

Delhi, July 10.—Both Indian Houses of Parliament will meet from July 21 to 28 when Mrs Gandhi is expected to seek approval for the state of emergency declared two weeks ago.

#### Tarantula guard

San Francisco, July 10.—A tarantula has been placed in the window of a jewelry shop here to deter burglars. A sign in the window says "Warning: this area patrolled by tarantulas."

#### M Chirac for Romania

Paris, July 10.—M Chirac, the French Premier, is to pay an official visit to Romania from July 24 to 28.

## Hopes for closer links with Uganda after Hills release

Continued from page 1  
leave Africa, where he had been happy teaching and had travelled widely. His plans now were to have a rest at his brother's house in the Birmingham area.

Mr Hills' release in Kampala yesterday came surprisingly quickly. President Amin, who began his meeting with Mr Callaghan by telling him how much he liked Wales, particularly the Olympic swimming pool in Cardiff, and then inviting him to take a holiday in Uganda, dispatched an officer to fetch Mr Hills from detention.

A few minutes later a dazed-looking man in a grey suit was led into the Command Post, which is a plain white two-story building with a veranda.

To his complete astonishment Mr Hills was confronted by General Amin, to whom he said good morning with a respectful bow, and then the Foreign Secretary.

The three then came out on the balcony and General Amin, resplendent in military uniform with decorations and clearly in a mild and sunny mood, announced Mr Hills' release and return home.

"I am not at all mad as the press in Britain has been saying," General Amin declared. He had released Mr Hills, he said, because he had confidence in President Mobutu of Zaire, and Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr Bula, who had accompanied Mr Callaghan from Kinshasa. He had asked Zaire, which was not a member of the Commonwealth, to mediate because of his great love for President Mobutu. He also wished to avoid embarrassment to his friend President Kenyatta.

The British newspapers should speak the truth, General Amin continued. Mr Hills had written him a very good letter explaining everything.

If the propaganda stopped there was a good chance of improving relations because the British had a lot to do with raising and educating the Ugandan people. The President then asked Mr Callaghan to convey his best wishes to the Queen and the Prime Minister.

General Amin shook hands with Mr Hills and Mr Callaghan, more in the style of a friendly encounter than the pardoning of a man so recently under sentence of death, and one of the President's young sons, Mwanga, aged three, was led in shyly wearing battle-dress to join the celebration photograph.

Mr Hills, who said he was feeling "very well, thank you" in a crisp voice, was whisked away to the airport. There, his voice trembling by now, he said how genuinely he had loved Uganda during his 12 years' stay, and still did.

"I am very sorry that I am leaving Uganda but I will never forget this country and the kindness of the people and my pleasure in teaching Ugandan students."

His wife, who is staying on in Uganda "to finish things off", was also at the airport to bid him farewell. "You look after yourself," Mr Hills told her.

Meanwhile Mr Callaghan had been given a personal tour of Kampala by General Amin, who was driving his own car and showing every sign of good feeling. He even drove Mr Callaghan to the airport.

Before leaving Uganda Mr Callaghan made it clear that he had made no concessions to secure Mr Hills' release. "The President has made a gesture of magnanimity," he said. "He did not wish to bargain and no one wishes to enter into a bargain over Mr Hills."

Expressing his thanks to General Amin, Mr Callaghan added: "He has expressed a very sincere desire for an improvement in relations between Uganda and Britain and his action today foreshadows it. That I have told him and he accepts it, as I accept his desire that relations should be improved."

As for the two people who were alleged to be British spies, President Amin told him that in the general amnesty they had been released and sent back over the border. No names were given, and this shadowy incident is now apparently forgotten.

Mr Callaghan said that as far as the future of the British community in Uganda was concerned, President Amin had said that he would like them to remain and was very anxious and glad to have their assistance in his country.

For his part, the Foreign Secretary said that from his conversations in Kampala he knew that those British who worked there loved the people of Uganda and wished to stay on and work in security.

Their position is bound to remain uncertain, however, despite a rousing speech by Mr Callaghan to British residents at a party on the laws of the High Commission on Wednesday evening. There was great understanding of their position back home, he told them.

Many of you have made your own choice (to stay) and you are to be admired for making that choice.

"The British community and the British people never fight harder than when the odds are against them and when the going is hardest," he added to heartfelt cheers.

All in all, Mr Callaghan has accomplished his mission as he hoped, though its outcome was always in doubt until the moment Mr Hills was handed over.

Leading article, page 15



## ENTERTAINMENTS

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### OPERA AND BALLET

**COVENT GARDEN** 240 1066  
The Royal Ballet  
Tonight, 8.15. Tomorrow, 2.30, 8.15.  
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### THEATRES

**ADOLPH THEATRE** 836 7611  
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The Royal Opera  
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## THE ARTS

# Not flashy enough

Royal Flash (a)  
Odeon, Leicester Square  
The Wilby Conspiracy (aa)  
London Pavilion/  
Astoria/Metropole  
Beautiful People (u)  
Warner West End 2

Out of Season (x)  
ABC,  
Shaftesbury Avenue

Maybe it was just not a very good idea in the first place to film *Royal Flash*. So much of the joke of George MacDonald Fraser's books is literary, as Thomas Hughes's caddish Flashman wanders through the pages of Victorian history and history, the contrast of his high-toned discretion of the original that provides the spice, rather than the anecdotes themselves. The film, concentrating on the events, and with Flashman, however, winningly personated by Malcolm McDowell, as a passive participant in them rather than a sharp and subjective commentator, rather loses sight of the main point.

In *Royal Flash*, Flashie sleeps with a Mac Moore, and goes on the young Bismarck, with historical results, and is transported by them to the country of Rupert of Hentzau, to double for a dim German princeling who romantically languishes in a horrid duelling, waiting, without much interest or enthusiasm, to be rescued.

The difference between this and Anthony Hope or his master Alexandre Dumas is that, however much they dalled with episodes and incidental characters, they never lost sight of an ultimate narrative destination. Without the literary joke, *Royal Flash* becomes a disjointed series of incidents with no particular impulse to arrive anywhere. In a Dumas or Hope novel, the action itself provides the drive; here it tends to provide only retarding interludes in a plot which is chivied on mostly through talk.

## Ernest Bloch's only opera performed

Macbeth  
Festival Hall/Radio 3  
Stanley Sadie

One of the rarer products of the first decade of this century, that extraordinary twilight of tonality, which threw up a more richly varied selection of masterpieces than any other comparable period in the history of music, Ernest Bloch's *Macbeth*. He wrote it, his only opera, in his twenties. It was given in Paris in 1910 and in Naples in 1938; there have been a few performances since, but none in England. It would be good to be able to say, after Wednesday, that it ought to be staged here. But I can only say firmly and with the force of the performance started at 7.30: the *Radio Times* reckoned it would be over by 10.20. In fact, Birmingham Wood set out for Dunstable about 9.20, and it was all over soon after 9.30. I infer that about 40 minutes' music was cut: too many unlovely rips.

## MOST END SOON

Tonight 7.30

# HEARTBREAK HOUSE

"John Schlesinger's production is simply stunning."  
"Full-scale triumph"  
"Truly and literally a wonderful experience."  
Sunday Telegraph

The National Theatre  
at the Old Vic  
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## GATE

"Attracts comparisons with 'CITIZEN KANE' - THE TIMES"  
"Intelligence and imagination - 'worth seeing' THE GUARDIAN"  
"Astounding prophetic and powerful conspiracy thriller, an important film" TIME OUT  
"A delight" EVENING NEWS

## KNOTS

"A delight" EVENING NEWS

## NOW

## ODEON HAYMARKET

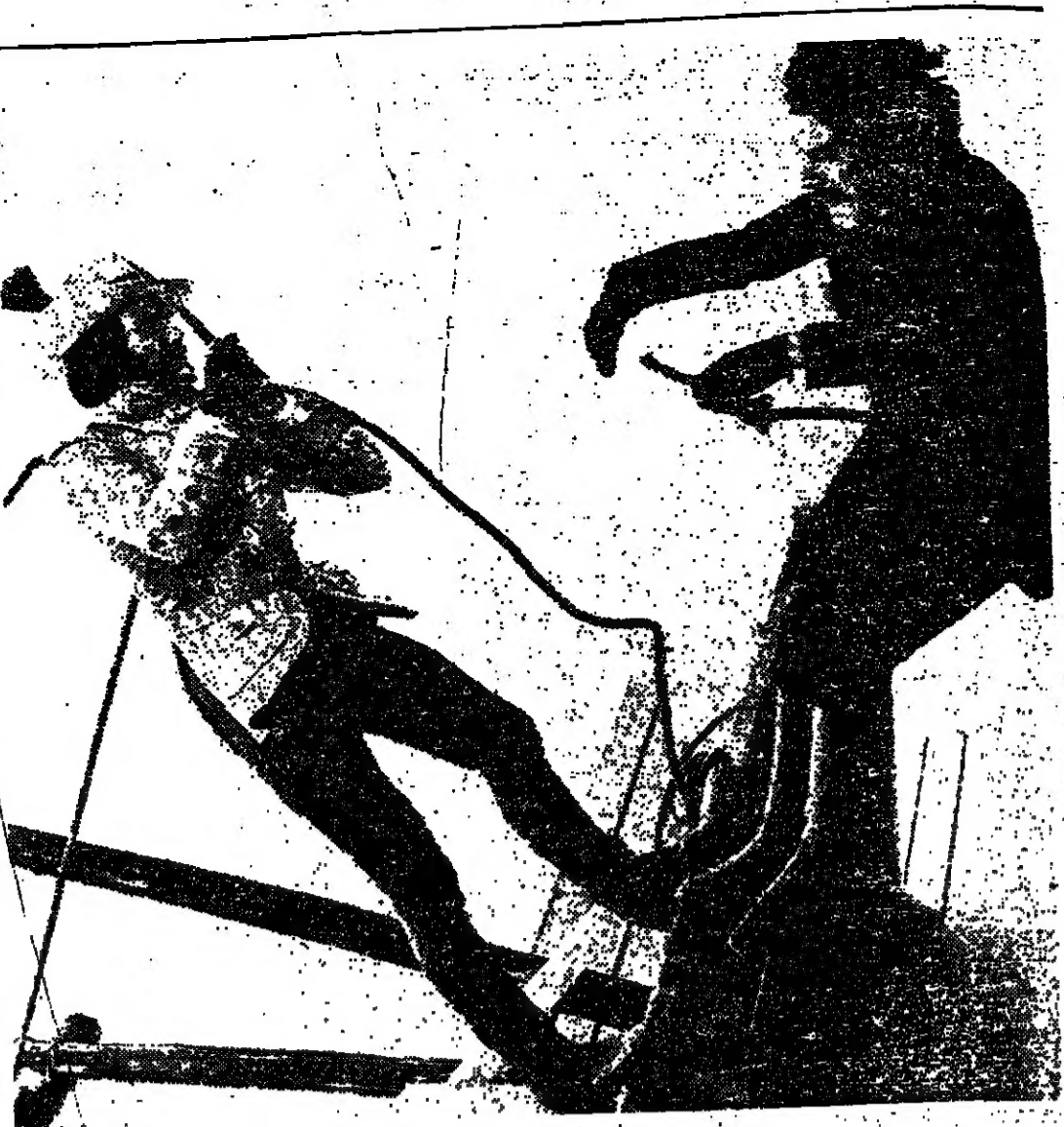
This is the only explanation of otherwise unaccountable success of a film which is the benefits of excellency (Florida Bolkan, Alates, Lionel Jeffries) in fact, provides a main deadweight, for instance a costly and elaborate of the inauguration railway is set up simply to contribute two lines to the development and a single case champagne bottle is hit under instead of the one which is bungled in the anyway. The eggs are all laid large dispersed through film like farflung raisins a soggy puddling and the eggs are even fewer than those.

Richard Lester has always been an unpredictable director. Even giving that Dumas gave him better framework first one two *Alphaville* films, concerned, the comedy here seems almost less confident, even to extent of his being forced pale imitation of some one else (the undercurrent of unbalanced asides from the attempt ruses) he developed successfully in his previous stunts comedies.

Wherever's an injustice to be foug Ralph Nelson may be there seems to make a melpod: Stanley Kramer's movies, the commercial cinema's pioneer of liberal causes, since *Tick, Tick, Tick*... and *Soldier Blue* to have fallen on him. In those films he dealt with war in the deep South and the oppression of the American Indian. In *The Wilby Conspiracy*, a British production shot in Kenya, he extracts an adventure story out of the rate tragedy of South Africa.

Michael Caine, a British mining engineer who gets involved with a black revolutionary (Danyel Danyel) who is being killed by the police in the hope that he will get the Black Congress. Nicol Williamson, a Scottish chief of the security police, driven by fascist fervour to torture, murder and general disregard of human moral law.

As with *Soldier Blue*, the



View from the bridge—Malcolm McDowell and Tom Bell

obvious exploitation of a serious theme might be justified in terms of the benefits of excellency (Florida Bolkan, Alates, Lionel Jeffries) in fact, provides a main deadweight, for instance a costly and elaborate of the inauguration railway is set up simply to contribute two lines to the development and a single case champagne bottle is hit under instead of the one which is bungled in the anyway. The eggs are all laid large dispersed through film like farflung raisins a soggy puddling and the eggs are even fewer than those.

A different South Africa appears in *Beautiful People*, directed by South Africa's only major native working director, Jamie Uys. A nature film of spectacular technical splendor, it shows in fascinating detail the animal life of

the great wildernesses of South and South West Africa and Rhodesia. The title in itself indicates the anthropomorphism which imbues the film. The commentary marvels that birds and animals near dead from drought show no sign of pleasure when the weather looks like turning to rain; and the film culminates with the creatures of the wild coerced by the editor into celebration, and apparently dancing to the strains of Offenbach.

To be charitable, Alan Bridges, like Richard Lester, seems to have been unlucky with his subject in *Out of Season*—his second feature film, following a lucky break with *The Birds*. One of *Season* is a script of quite outstanding silliness, attributed to Eric Bercovic and Reuben Berco-

vitch. A snappy mother (Vanessa Redgrave) and daughter (Susan George) bicker and quarrel as they run a crumbling family hotel by the sea. The mysterious stranger (Cliff Robertson) who arrives from America turns out to be an old lover of the mother; but their attempts to revive the old flame are frustrated by the complex, not to say unorthodox, motives of the daughter, between malice, jealousy and nymphomania. It is resolved with the revelation of a predictable secret and an idiotic trick end. Building with this material, the director whoddy, overdoes the atmospheric effects of an out-of-season watering place, long a well-loved snare for film-makers.

David Robinson

## The Misanthrope National

### Irving Wardle

Having restored the National Theatre's good name in a return home on Wednesday to a conqueror's welcome. Rather alarmingly, it is over two years since the opening of this show; so long for a show that has been so much compared, beyond noting a greater relaxation and a greater readiness to take risks betokening the company's confidence that they are offering us a masterpiece.

The production disproves two long-inherited assumptions. It demonstrates that *Misère* can be successfully played in English, and that serious drama can be composed in rhymed couplets without any Christmas panoply echoes. In this, Tony Harrison's translation, which exerts an incredible colloquial flexibility inside the rigid meter, shares equal honours with Mr. Dexter's re-creation of the piece in the shadow of de Gaulle's Elysée.

The initial shock of finding

## Peter Grimes

### Covent Garden

The Royal Opera wanted to take Britten's *Peter Grimes* to La Scala next spring. Their existing production proved, on inspection, to look too tattered and money for new productions is nowadays short. Thanks to the inventiveness of Timothy O'Brien and Tazewell Firth, of *Grimes* to take abroad. It was baptised on Wednesday at a performance in aid of Sadler's Wells Theatre Appeal Fund. Those named above respectively designed, produced and lit it, apparently on a tiny budget, and it struck me as far more effective, appropriate to music and drama, especially to undistracted concentration on a splendid musical interpenetration, than all those ferro-concrete building sites and cloth-of-gold chocolate boxes which formerly are up the national air budget in the name of grand opera.

We could have learnt the lesson some 25 or 30 years ago from defeated Germany when

## Diane

### BBC 2

There was this bird, see, up at the flat. Well, she was only a kid really. For Mum was a right cow. She had gone off. But Diane said her old man was a bastard and early with it. Well, she went about a bit with this young bus conductor but it was only kisses like. Still, he reckoned she was having it off with somebody and he even offered to marry her. The old man. She did not half flare up at the idea. But a bit later, when she was looking rough and hiding this big parcel in the garbage bin, it made you think.

Well, after that—but enough is enough. One could be tempted to imitate the style of last night even if print would forbid. It was a triumph, however, that we had stumbled on to a nasty case of incest, and all at once David Agnew's contemporary play, as the BBC is pleased to call such excursions into the world around us, took on a whole new dimension of sordid realism.

We followed Diane as she struggled to make something of her life, and we saw her father come back, an unrepentant martyr, from prison to seek to resume their relationship. Without his daughter, he whined, he might as well be a dumb animal. We had been watching not a play but life. These characters dawdled and exploded,

and ceaselessly talking his way into trouble. As a result, *Calimène* comes over with an unwelcome warmth and gentleness; her greatest display of wrath is to slap Alciste about with a cushion. Mr. McCowen, likewise, projects Alciste with the full Shavian firework, capable of turning a glance from noble indignation to ludicrous snarl; entering in farcical fury with steam hissing out of his ears, and collapsing in defeat with a small, tortured moan and a piteous plea for mercy.

This marvellous performance, with its knuckle-cracking frustrations and sudden interludes of one quiet word in the midst of a screaming tirade, fully earns the compliment of parody it receives from Robert Edmond's Philinte.

Other newcomers since 1973 include Albert Raffran's *Misère*-booted *Calimène* and Peter Needham, coupling Jeevesian ceremony with murexous pique, as the forlorn Duke of Devonshire, in the midst of a screaming tirade, fully earns the compliment of parody it receives from Robert Edmond's Philinte.

I wonder how this production would look if it were conducted with such mastery, energy and physical naturalness, with so much attention to balance and rhythm, by Colin Davis. Would it survive this chorus on a less enthusiastic night, or a *Grimes* less verbally thrilling, again, than *Peter Grimes*? Thomas Allen's topknot *Kennel* is exactly poised in this whole milieu. The female quartet seemed to me the more moving part of *Grimes*, and did so here. George Grigori's Borough was a compact community, so is Mr. Moshinsky's in this production. Likewise Colin Davis's.

shouted and fell silent with no thought of us. There were concessions to dramatic hideousness. But the theme, however sickening, was brilliantly done. Chief credit for that beyond the author and Mark Shreeves as producer and Mark Shreeves as director, must go to Janine Drzewicki, hugging herself to herself against the world as Diane, and did so here. George Grigori's Borough was a compact community, so is Mr. Moshinsky's in this production. Likewise Colin Davis's.

A chorus of contemporary adolescents and good London photography added an authentic setting. There must be a word, too, for Paul Copley as the puzzled, well-meaning boyfriend and for Tim Price as a soccerplaying curate who stumbled with us into this pit of infamy and struggled to keep his embarrassed face.

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# The threat that hangs over all of us in this bureaucratic, complacent age

Let it be said plain. Mr Healey's announcement is the least bad piece of economic news we have had from this government. It should be supported. It should be followed up. But it is a sad commentary on our condition that it should be hailed such a relief.

I remain pessimistic. Why? Most people are now agreed that our troubles are political. Whether you believe that the cure lies in a statutory incomes policy or in a monetary policy or in a reduction of government expenditure or in more skilful management, or in a mixture of all four, the political will has to be generated. There is some sign that this is happening, but not enough. And having generated the will, where is the skill? And are Mr Wilson and some of his immediate colleagues, who are already looking pretty badly dragged, able to sustain the further humiliation of having to eat their words on a statutory incomes policy?

Then look at the targets. And remember that targets are seldom hit. If only three years ago we had been told that the best which can be achieved is an inflation rate of 10 per cent we should have said that we were headed for disaster. Then it was a terrible threat that inflation might reach double figures.

It is indeed the aims which are apparently accepted which are alarming.

There is the acceptance of a "mixed" economy. A "mixed" economy should mean a market economy subject to a firm framework established by the state and supported by the public services. It should mean an economy in which these public services perform including, say, some forms of transport, were run by public authorities for motives different from those which operate in commerce. It should mean a government but comparatively small Civil Service. It should not mean random interference here

and there. It should not mean confusion between motives of public administration and private commerce. Most important of all, the economy could survive quite a big nationalized sector, with some loss to the public welfare, so long as the private sector remained considerably the larger.

The main reason for this is because salaries, wages and interest rates in the public sector are based on the rates in the private sector. The fiction of commercial operation in the nationalized industries is no longer even remotely believable when the public sector is the larger. Now payments determined by no market, by no results, are made throughout the public sector with serious distortion on the economy.

Socialists have never succeeded in showing how you allocate resources or fix salaries and wages in a free society without a market. At present each successive government reduces the market area in the nationalized economy, the economy therefore becomes progressively more unmanageable.

There is the acceptance of the size and nature of the public authorities. The civil service has doubled since 1939, leaving aside "fringe" bodies. In 1973 the public services employed 4.3 million people and by 1981 there will probably be another million. The state has raised its pay including the pay of top officials further than inflation could have justified. It has pensions rising with inflation. Every local authority and public body has increased staffs. In turn demand further resources of all kinds, their salaries and pensions have been doubled compared with the old authorities.

Every rat catcher has become a rodent operator, every treasurer demands an accountant; public relations officers, architects, religious instructors proliferate—all demanding that

'The British believe that they are a peculiarly sensible and skilful people. But are they? Skill seems to be exactly what we lack'



bane of the country—a career structure. Production is not rising and this huge bureaucracy has to be supported by a harassed, heavily taxed, abused and inflation-bound productive sector. The public sector has no incentive to stop inflation or economize. Indeed it is itself a major factor in spreading inflation.

Then we have appointments. Never has so much patronage been so concentrated in the hands of Ministers and their officials. The Secretary of State for Energy in an aside told us that while he was Minister of

Technology he made some 900 appointments. And he admitted that his officials made most of them. Lucrative posts are found for ambassadors and senior civil servants of every kind.

Would not the country benefit if they remained in their service if they are so able that they can easily master new jobs? It might very well benefit. But it would not suit the civil service to keep them. We have not begun to tackle appointments on a decentralised, competitive basis. The Bureaucratic Establishment is as firm as ever. Indeed with

each no Act—and they pour out—its power increases.

We are much too complacent about education. It has manifested its prime purpose of producing a vast and all public morality and so understanding of the fact that if everyone gets 30 per cent more in money but there is no more goods to buy, none is better off and prices go up. We subsidize some student unions to which the students pay little regard but which are engaged in breaking up the institutions the taxpayer provides.

We have a press and broadcasting which has many virtues. Its selection and treatment of the news is often extraordinary. Narcissus was a self-deprecating violet compared with the attitude of many of the BBC. The press reacts furiously to threats of "closed shops" when it hits the press. But most of it took precious little notice of the "closed shop" as it clobered other people. So often it reports the trivial, the sensational and such persons or subjects which it in its somewhat inbred world, regards as newsworthy.

We are told by the Government and others that we invest too little. But does it make sense for people to save and invest when industries are so over-manned? The trade unions insist on paid idleness in some industries. In many parts of the public and private sector takes two or more British workers to do the job of one German, Japanese or American. And on top of all this, returns in investment are limited to a level at which, allowing for inflation, investment should logically only be made by the Government—with predictable results on freedom and efficiency.

We cheer the defeats of those who are on our side and all too often and excuses for the enemies of freedom and civilization.

To sum up: the British believe that they are a peculiarly sensible and skilful people. But are they? Skill seems to be exactly what we lack. Man for man or woman for woman we achieve less than many of our neighbours. Our decision-making has been poor. We go loading committees on committees, legislation on legislation. Our handling of North Sea oil has hardly been skilful. We are swayed by fashion and the worship of size. Our taxation penalizes enterprise. But our social services too often subsidize disruption. Areas of Belfast have been in anarchy for years.

Our Government talks nonsense about "rogue employers" but does nothing against strikes against the public. Our planning procedures have reduced great areas of our cities to uninhabitable deserts. And the bureaucracy, hand in hand with inflation, stamps out originality.

Soon we shall be content to be described by a number and our qualification and the profession or union we belong to. Five or ten years ago the democratic counter-revolution in politics, art, inventiveness, economy, seemed to have a chance. Now Orwell and Graham Greene seem to have written the value. If Mr Healey is going to succeed, he must be carried on a new wave. He must be followed by a completely changed attitude to prestige, differentials and by a new view of society. For our troubles go far beyond the Exchange. And such as the people at large and not only in Parliament, the professions or the unions. Certainly leadership, in action and example, not merely talk must come from the top. But it must be supported when it does come.

Jo Grimond  
The author is the Liberal MP for Orkney and Shetland.  
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## Mr Karamanlis and the 'Balkan vision' of solidarity



Constantine Karamanlis was 10 in 1917 when the Bulgarians arrested his father, a Macedonian village schoolteacher, and called him to Bulgaria for 18 months because he had been helping Greek patriots fighting to free Macedonia.

In those parts to call one a "Bulgar" is a mortal offence even today. School children still cherish the memory of the Byzantine Emperor Basil who became known as the "Bulgar-slayer" for inflicting a terrible and bloody defeat on the Bulgarians in the eleventh century. Last week Mr Karamanlis made history by becoming the first Greek Prime Minister to visit Bulgaria officially. The Bulgarians offered him bread and salt, the symbols of hospitality, and a pledge that the Macedonian issue was a country's resistance to Greek territory, they said.

Mr Karamanlis told me: "I do not believe there will be a world war. But there is one place outside the Middle East where there can be a local war, and that is the Balkans."

Here five different races, religions and political systems meet and coexist. The balance of power is very delicate. What we need is to consolidate this coexistence.

To achieve this Mr Karamanlis is proposing a system of bilateral relations between Balkan states to create, as it were, a network of multilateral co-operation. He went to Bucharest, Belgrade, and Sofia in recent weeks to present his plan and the reactions were positive.

"The fact that we know we can have such close co-operation even with rival systems lessens our need to depend on others," one Greek official said. "Good bilateral relations bolster a country's resistance to external pressures."

The Greeks have two kinds of pressure in mind that could affect their country's future: the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus and the Aegean (SMCLN) and the fear that President Tito's death could touch off another Soviet attempt to influence the future of Yugoslavia, thus upsetting the present equilibrium in the Balkans.

The Greek rapprochement with Bulgaria affects the Greek-Turkish dispute in two ways:

first, Bulgaria's reassurance about the inviolability of the Greek frontier, even if it faces value only, have both Greek confidence that in a war with Turkey conflict are unlikely along the more borders. A similar pledge already been obtained.

Secondly, the Greek drive to make new friends out of Balkan enemies, creates a pressure on Turkey which quite sensitive to this for diplomatic antagonism, plans are multiplying. Turkey about the capital international isolation which attributed by commentators the absence of concrete steps to settle the Cyprus one full year after its latest in its present form.

In fact, both Greece and Turkey have a vital role in the Balkans if indeed the Union tries to take advantage of an eventual war of a sion in Yugoslavia, in or steeper that country back Moscow fold.

Western diplomats believe that Bulgaria, loyalty to the Soviet Union, absolutely unquestioned, be used to bring pressure on Yugoslavia's eastern flank to increase chances of a pro-fraction gaining the upper hand in the Balkans. The federation cannot sit centrifugal strains.

In either case renewed influence in Yugoslavia change the Balkan drastically by bringing into direct play not only the borders of Greece, Turkey, and Romania, and possibly Romania.

The Greek leaders that if their new Balkan works out and bears fruit could produce a vested interest for the peoples involved, but found that their new ship could become a de to invasions of the privacy by the great pot

Mario Mot

## The politics of cutting toenails in China

Peking

One of the hardest things for a European to understand about China is the importance ascribed to politics in all spheres of life. The very word "politics" has derogatory implications in English. In Chinese, which translates it with a phrase closer in meaning to "government", it is the quintessential mode of behaviour, governing right and wrong conduct at all

rounds, to say the least, faintly ludicrous to an Englishman, when the Chinese talk about the political aspects of clipping old women's toenails in a public bath-house. But whether one agrees with their political conclusions or not, it is hard to argue with the concept of the Chinese leaders that every social relationship has a political aspect.

Clipping toenails is a political act, because—like as not—the bath-house attendants who do it are middle-school graduates assigned to the work, and liable to resent it. The idea behind such a seemingly wasteful use of educated youngsters is to wipe out distinctions between workers, intellectuals and service employees, and this is a political concept if ever there was one.

Politics, in the western mind, is principally an activity involving other people. In the modern Chinese way of looking at it, politics is also a spiritual condition, something a person must sort out with himself, as a precondition for dealing properly with the world around him. Even Robinson Crusoe would have been a political animal, in order to survive, they would feel.

As religion defines the con-

flict within people as a battle between good and evil, Chinese theory portrays it as the struggle between "bourgeois" and "proletarian" attitudes. Thus Marxism becomes psychology as much as sociology.

An individual can vacillate indefinitely between the bourgeois and proletarian conditions. One who sees work as a means of personal gain is bourgeois; one who treats it as a contribution to the common cause is proletarian. Marxism seen as a result of the economic conditions, are thus turned round, and represented as the main forces which govern those conditions.

There is nothing in this which cannot be derived from Marx and Lenin, but there is a special emphasis on the length of time needed to transform human attitudes during the transitional period known as socialism; and

there is a particular attention to the complexity of this task.

Although the Chinese ostensibly admire Stalin, little could be further from Stalin's practice than their own. He set out to remodel men's minds by the crudest physical coercion, and for a while succeeded. He forced the pace of development by grinding the peasants and alternately sweating and bribing the industrial workers. He set much store by systems of material

The Chinese under Mao have set their faces against material incentives in industry, calling it "bourgeois", and while still permitting it extensively in the rural areas, they reject it as anything but a temporary expedient. They have put the first priority on a sound agricultural base, both economic and political, and they have tended to favour persuasion

over coercion (though actual conditions often make it difficult to distinguish between the two).

Politics, as the state of mind governing policy, reaches out from the innermost recesses of the mind to the simplest, most trivial act, such as tending a tobacco patch. If the peasant is more interested in his tobacco patch than in the commune's grain crop, his politics are defined. And it has within those terms, worked. The Party must set right.

This over-riding emphasis on politics has made the old idea of a conflict between "red" and "expert" seem redundant. Political attitudes being most accurately expressed in a person's work, a red worker will necessarily be a good worker, and without a proper political

frame of mind one can never be a good "expert".

Similarly, the Chinese make no attempt to disguise or exude the political content of their modern art and drama. Art has no function outside politics, they would say. Even mere pretence, such as a painting of plum blossoms, should catch some positive mood in the proletarian consciousness, spurring people to more and better work.

Politics, in this concept of mankind? It is all a long way from the western idea of politics as a necessary evil, but it is logical within the terms defined. And it has within those terms, worked. The Party is whether it can go on working, without straining human nature beyond the tolerable limit.

David Bonavia

## Why the Palestinians cannot be regarded as a minority

There is probably a lot of truth in the remark of a Beirut intellectual that 'the Palestinians would, in the end, do what their leaders tell them'

"Strictly speaking the Palestinians are not a minority at all", writes Colin Smith at the beginning of his Minority Rights Group report *The Palestinians* (MRG, 36 Craven St, London, WC2). Unfortunately he does not define explicitly who he means by "the Palestinians" but implicitly he accepts the United Nations definition, by which Palestinians are Arabs who were living in British-mandated Palestine in 1946-48, and their descendants.

The Arabs, Mr Smith points out, were still in a majority in Palestine on May 14, 1948, when the British mandate ended and the state of Israel was proclaimed. And today they are in a majority in Jordan (East Bank) as well as in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He ignores, rightly in my view, the Israeli argument that Palestine includes both banks of the Jordan, although this is wrong in thinking that the Palestine and Jordan of today correspond to the medieval Arab

provinces of Filastin and al-Urdun. The point is that Palestinian national consciousness, as distinct from Arab national consciousness, took shape only in the twentieth century, and what set the Palestinians apart from other Arabs was the knowledge that their country—Palestine as opposed to Syria, and after 1921 as opposed to Transjordan—had been earmarked by the great powers as someone else's national home.

This point comes out clearly in an excellent book by the Israeli scholar Yehoshua Porath, *The Emergence of the Palestinian-Arab National Movement, 1918-1929* (Frank Cass, £7.50). Porath also shows that the British belief that Palestine before 1914 was seething with anti-Turkish feeling is not really warranted. With some exceptions, it seems that the Palestinians of that period accepted their place in the Ottoman Empire as a fact of life, whereas they expressed their hostility to

Zionist colonization sporadically from 1891 and consistently from 1908 onwards. The Palestinians, then, are not a minority. But by their dispersion since 1948 they have come to comprise several minorities, the most important being in Israel, Lebanon, Syria and the Arab states of the Gulf. Indeed they are now a minority in Palestine itself, for even if the Arabs living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are added to those living in Israel proper, they are heavily outnumbered by Israeli Jews. Alternatively

the population of the Bank and the Strip (the hypothetical future Palestinian state) can be treated separately, in which case they would qualify for MRG's interest as a "majority group suffering discrimination". The Palestinians in Jordan (East Bank) would hardly even do that, since discrimination there is political rather than national; there is scarcely any office not open to Palestinians of the right political views, except that of Head of State, which is reserved for members of a family originating in what

is now Saudi Arabia. As Bernard Lewis has written in *Commentary*, Jan 1975: "Basically, the difference between the two names (Palestinian and Jordanian) is ideological and programmatic rather than national or even geographical." Colin Smith's report should fault MRG's case of fostering "international understanding of the factors which create prejudiced treatment and group tensions" for it gives a useful survey of individual Palestinian attitudes and experiences.

The general lack of enthusiasm for a small Palestinian state the price of which would be renouncing any hope of return to homes in pre-1967 Israel comes over very clearly, though perhaps Mr Smith underestimates the influence which the PLO leadership could have if it became convinced that the idea was feasible and campaigned actively for it. There is probably a lot of truth in the remark he quotes from an unnamed Beirut intellectual that the Palestinians would, in the end, do what their leaders tell them to do."

But the report does not deal in any detail with the actual treatment that Palestinians receive from the various states in which, or under which, they live. There is a short section on the West Bank and Gaza, and footnotes contributed by others on Lebanon, Syria and Israel.

It appears that MRG intends to commission a separate report on Israeli Arabs, but meanwhile Fouzi El-Asmar's *To be*

an Arab in Israel

(Fouzi El-Asmar, £1.95) can hardly be too strongly recommended, in spite of being abominably ill-printed and having a turgid ideological introduction by Uri Davis.

Fouzi El-Asmar is a writer who was 10 years old when the State of Israel was proclaimed. His family were allowed to stay in Lydda when the rest of the Arabs were expelled, because his father worked for the railways. Consequently he grew up in Israel, speaking and writing Hebrew, but evidently very much influenced by his mother who was also a writer and became active in the fight for civil rights for Arabs in Israel.

In due course he became a Marxist, yet this autobiography is remarkably free from Marxist cant. The writer comes over as a man of exceptional honesty and humanity. He is scrupulously fair in recording his many friendships with and kindnesses received from Jews of the most varied politi-

cal views, as well as the frustrations, culminating in the making of administrative position, like that of a school teacher, which he has to leave to go to the United States, but he does not renounce his citizenship or proclaimed loyalty to the PLO. He does not feel that Arab nationalism is the answer to his problems, but he has taken refuge in the conflict between Jewish nationalism—which, in his view, the partition of Palestine was a Jewish state and the state does not mean to plan to take their flags, and Israel were as free as the Jews of the most varied politi-

Eventually in 1972 he left the United States, but he did not renounce his citizenship or proclaimed loyalty to the PLO. He does not feel that Arab nationalism is the answer to his problems, but he has taken refuge in the conflict between Jewish nationalism—which, in his view, the partition of Palestine was a Jewish state and the state does not mean to plan to take their flags, and Israel were as free as the Jews of the most varied politi-

Edward Mortu

## The Times Diary

### Getting their bristles in a twist

One-third of the toothbrushes owned by Britons are said to be useless—but if yours retains its full head of bristles in a good shape do not fall too quickly to self-congratulation. The British Dental Health Foundation suspects that the reason may be only that you do not use it properly, or at all.

Researchers gathered toothbrushes from a representative sample of the nation's population by giving them new brushes in return for those they were using. Experts who examined the resultant collection of frayed ends, splayed tufts and split bristles reckoned that 24 per cent of those released from London were uselessly worn, while every other area did noticeably worse. The thrifty Scots had worn out 39 per cent of their brushes.

who duly sang about brushes and tooth loss, though he did not dance.

Speakers said that 35 per cent of the nation were past the need for toothbrushes. Nearly half Britain's semi- and unskilled workers have what was cheerily called wall-to-wall plastic or "the China clippers". Only three children in 100 are free of gingivitis ("the primary stage of gum disease which is a killer as far as teeth are concerned") and by the time they are 35 years old 95 per cent of the population are in the terminal stages of "pyorrhea". "We spend more on our arm-pits than we do on our mouths," said a vice-chairman of the Foundation, "but we do not indulge in inter-personal relationships with our arm-pits, do we?" The average Briton replaces his toothbrush only once a year, just before going on holiday. Few brushes do much good after they are three months old.

The research for all this was

done by a firm of—guess what?—toothbrush manufacturers, and it yielded only one sop to British national pride. The French buy themselves a new brush only once every two years. Dirty beasts.

On June 19, in a paragraph headed "Names", I criticized the gossip columnists of some other newspapers for giving so much space to "the antics of the upper and public-seeking classes at Royal Ascot". I then quoted a few names from the columns in question. It was not my intention to imply that the people named were publicity-seekers, and I apologize to those of them who thought that was the implication.

### Boon

Contrary to the impression many of you have gained, I do not travel abroad with any regularity, and what I am about to reveal is an astounding breakthrough might be old hat to hardened sky travellers. Yet I am going to reveal it all the same.

It is the final solution to the serious difficulty of keeping a glass in front of you on an aeroplane. Most planes in my experience have tables which fold in half, with a shallow round indentation. It takes up

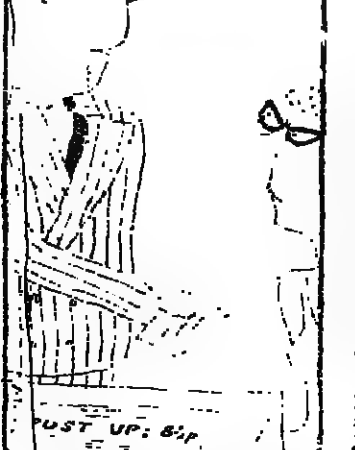
too much useful space and is not always stable. Flying from Paris this week on an Air France DC10, I saw for the first time a different device. It is on the principle of the ring which holds glasses in some bathrooms. A simple plastic ring (but squarish, not round) folds down from the back of the table (fixed to the seat in front). The airline's squarish glasses fit into it and are held firmly at a suitable height, using no unnecessary space. It is the greatest boon to travellers since duty-free spirits.

### Voluminous

The goings-on at the National Union of Mineworkers conference at Scarborough have been of particular interest: to an old man in a curious embroidered skullcap who has been sitting discreetly at the back of the hall all week. He is Robin Page Arnot, 83 this year, who has been working on an official history of the union since 1947.

Arnot, the son of a former editor of the *Greenock Telegraph*, is best known for his lifelong association with what began as the Fabian Research Department and is now the Labour Research Department. His current massive commission has kept him out of mischief in his retirement.

"Take a letter, Miss Treadwell..."



Three volumes have so far been published, and Arnot is hard at work on the fourth. There is never likely to reach the best-seller lists, nor is it intended to, but two red-bound sets were donated of this week one to the Prime Minister and one to the Conservative Mayor of Scarborough, a retired surgeon, who opened the conference

with the boast that one of his forebears had been a worker. The other main guest speaker, Tony Benn, did not get a set; he has probably read it already.

### Thank heaven

The Vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the Reverend Prebendary Austin Williams, forsook his pulpit at lunchtime yesterday and conducted a short service on the roof. The vicar was occasioned not by the clammy weather, nor by a desire to play to the tourists in Trafalgar Square, but to give his blessing to the completion of the £30,000 of structural restoration which has saved one of the country's best-known churches from possible collapse.

Years of London air and roaring traffic were beginning to eat away at the masonry in the street below. But although the church is a scheduled building, (and the parish church of the Royal Family), the Department of the Environment, the Church Commissioners, and all other likely sources were unable to come up with a grant for the necessary repairs. The church therefore decided to auction at Sotheby's most of

its historic silver plate. The sale raised nearly £50,000, and the parish has been able to carry out the essential exterior renovation, together with a skilful and impressive redecoration of the inside.

Williams and his staff are hoping that the silverware they have left will appreciate in value sufficiently to allow another major restoration in 2026.

### Pronouncing

High spirits in the High Court yesterday. At the end of a tax case concerning domicile, Lord Price, QC, rose to say that there was another point on which Mr Justice Brightman might give a ruling—a point of pronunciation. Then he launched into verse: Leo Price says "domicile" And rhymes it thus with window sill, But yet he seems quite reconciled To use the past tense "domiciled". It is indeed a bitter pill To hear him speak as Yankees will.

John Balcombe speaks of "domicile" And thus adopts a happier style. Neither Price nor John Balcombe, QC (the other silk engaged in the case) wrote the ditty, whose author wants to

stay anonymous. His Lord declined to rule on the matter, but the only judge can pronounce it as he sees fit.

### Cover-up

The Grey Coat Hospital School for Girls in Westminster, one of our leading pioneer schools, is holding a Victorian bazaar to celebrate its centenary. Its name comes from original uniforms. The headmistress, Miss Elsie I tried to introduce some form recreation into the curriculum but found the school clothes only cumbersome but inadequate.

At an early Governors' meeting she asked for a "bale calico" to make drawers for 1 girls. Baroness Burdett Court a governor, is reported to have asked: "Why? I have never worn drawers. I have only a No. 10. But then a Ladyship does not go up in a swings."

Harold Bayes of Primrose Hill has received convincing proof that the country is done for. His letter to the *Chancery* at the Bank of England has been returned to the Post Office marked "Gone away."





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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### DIFFICULT PEOPLE TO TRY

Good principles are best defended on behalf of bad causes, because that is when they are most severely tested. The members of the Baader-Meinhof group in West Germany, who are accused of a catalogue of violent acts, are a very bad cause indeed but they would make a fair trial both for their own sake and in order to demonstrate the probity and reliability of the system they wish to destroy. A fair trial has now become very difficult to achieve. In the absence of laws on contempt of court the accused have already been found guilty by most of the media. Public opinion is running high and politicians have been tempted to side with each other in providing their commitment to law and order. Some opposition politicians clearly wish to exploit the issue in next year's federal elections.

In addition many questions are now being raised about the conduct of the case itself. Three of the defence lawyers have been excluded from the trial under a new law aimed at lawyers "strongly suspected" of misusing contacts with clients to assist in the commission of an offence. Two of these lawyers have now been arrested and many of the defence papers have been seized. A new defence

lawyer has not been allowed even ten days to read himself into a case which has been in preparation for three years and in which the prosecution dossier runs to about 50,000 pages. Criticism has also been directed against new draft laws, one of which would make it impossible in some cases for a defendant to speak to his lawyer in private.

Some of the criticism can be disposed of fairly easily. There is nothing wrong in principle with arresting lawyers suspected of breaking the law, even if they happen to be in the middle of a case. In this case it is only fair to suspend judgment until the authorities have shown the strength of their evidence. Nor is there anything wrong in principle with passing new laws to meet a new situation. For West Germany this is a new situation. The accused have publicly proclaimed their desire to destroy the democratic order, by violence if necessary, and three out of the four are already serving sentences for other offences. Their lawyers have shown an unusual degree of association with the political ideas of their clients and have, as published documents show, been very active in circulating information in and outside the prisons, not all of which was directly related to the preparation of their legal defence.

This has aroused suspicion that privileged contacts between lawyer and client may have been misused for purposes connected with the political aims of the accused, a situation for which the law was not fully prepared. The facts remain to be clarified. There are, however, grounds for questioning the wording of the new law itself, which makes "strong suspicion" sufficient grounds for excluding a lawyer from taking part in a trial, and there are stronger grounds for questioning the court's refusal to give Herr Baader's new defence lawyer, Herr Heldmann, time to prepare himself properly. There is bound, too, to be a debate over the new draft law restricting a defendant's right to private talks with his lawyer, even if the reasons for such a law can be understood.

West Germans are now fully aware that their own legal system is, in a sense, on trial in Stuttgart. This is the first time they have had a trial of this sort, in which, although the charges are criminal, the implications are also political. With passions so intense and circumstances so unusual it is not easy for lawyers and legislators to maintain a cool concern for legal rectitude. This is, however, the only way of getting through the ordeal unscathed.

### A CAUTIOUS CONFERENCE OF DOCTORS

After a year full of disputation the British Medical Association's annual representative meeting in Leeds finds the profession untroubled but less inclined than it was to bravado. Doctors have been licking their wounds, counting their blessings and vowing themselves for hardships to come (hardships indicated at the outset by Mrs. Aslett's outline of the scale of the sacrifice that Mr. Healey has in mind for the health service). The overshadowing crisis evoked a more cautious spirit than a year ago.

No doubt the mood was also influenced by the long-awaited but handsome pay award of last April, and by the sobering sense of having had a narrow escape in coming away unscathed from the consultants' ill-judged sanctions earlier this year, which might well have opened grave divisions in the profession and between doctors and the public. The most combative motions at Leeds were received with reserve: moves to give the BMA a greater resemblance to an ordinary trade union and to

press for a closed shop were deflected, and a proposal to undertake fresh sanctions if the Government pressed on with the abolition of pay beds was left in the air.

On the other hand the meeting did endorse a motion calling for sanctions if agreement could not be reached over the contracts of junior hospital staff. The Government show signs of trying to retreat from promises about overtime that it made last year. It is significant, however, that the separate Junior Hospital Doctors Association, which is anything but submissive to officialdom, immediately questioned the decision. Many younger doctors feel doubts about the wisdom of endangering the welfare of patients over a wage claim, and have developed misgivings about the whole basis of the proposed contract, which sets out to increase rewards by treating hours as overtime.

Naturally, more immediate questions have attracted the

greatest interest this week. Though it may have become more cautious, the profession is as suspicious as ever of the declared and undeclared intentions of the Government towards private practice. Small wonder, considering how the matter has been handled. Leaders of the BMA consider that they have made a small gain in this regard by persuading the Government to reconsider the possibility of an independent inquiry into the finances of the health service. The BMA have been pressing for such an inquiry for some time, in the expectation that it would show that some extension of the principle of charges could ease the chronic poverty of the service. It might do so, although any inquiry of that kind must wrestle with so many variable factors and indefinable objectives that its conclusions would be unlikely to weigh heavily against the political propaganda of whatever Government happened to be in power at the time.

### WHITE MEN IN BLACK AFRICA

The rescue of Mr. Denis Hills underlines some peculiarities of the situation of white men in Black Africa. In the rest of the ex-colonial world the white communities have melted into the normal cosmopolitan component of any modern state. Trouble arises only when the whites become involved in some directly political undertaking, which faces local opposition, like the Americans in Indo-China. African nationalism seems to be more sensitive, even at times xenophobic, or expulsive, or easing out, has been on the whole the order of the day. Asked by a group of white farmers what their future was in an independent Tanganyika, President Nyerere frankly told them that they had none. He has got rid of nearly all. President Kaunda has been more liberal, but both in the farming areas and on the upper belt the final objective is total blackness. In West Africa nationalists used to plan to put the mosquito on their flags, in the grateful belief that the malaria vector had saved them from white settlement.

The problem of African nationalism—of identity to use the contemporary jargon—is greater than those of Asia or of Latin America. The Asians had their ancient traditions and former statehoods to revive and adapt. With the best aid the anthropologists can give them, his is harder for Africans, having left colonial tutelage,

they have a new world to make from grassroots. But they have to make it with the institutions of the colonial period left them, and even if this were not so (as in Liberia or Ethiopia) their new states have to live in the developed world which is a white-made world, Western or Eastern.

Yet a model African state is surrounded by a tribal non-literate past at the same time that the presence of white farmers, technicians or businessmen perpetually suggests that the only road forward is a foreign one. The ensuing frustration produced the blanket term "neocolonialism" but unless the developed world disappears, mental neo-colonialism seems inescapable. The white man is the symbol of this frustration.

For those who think Africa should return to its cultural roots, President Amin may seem an embarrassing exemplar. In attitudes he seems at times contemporary with the absolute princes with whom Speke, Baker and McKay, the great missionary, dealt in these regions. But Amin's army is equipped with Russian tanks and Uganda's prosperity is tied to Western markets. The new African Caesars, who have destroyed so many of the half-baked parliamentary regimes the colonialists left behind, are totally different from the ancient Kings. Dependent on the

developed world, on international intercourse and institutions, they daily face the appraising eyes of the white man.

To draw level with Asian power in their homelands, some Africans felt that they had to expel the Asians. They have taken over much less successfully from the European. For as the traders, artisans and farmers leave, the omniscient experts fly in. The Asians, though culturally exclusive, did not judge; the white man does. Worse still, he writes his impressions. The Ethiopian Dergue prohibits Western journalists but the flow of Western criticism, disparaging or condescending, somehow invades the African air and often upsets African leaders far more sophisticated than General Amin.

Colonialism has passed, yet the white man remains irritatingly strong. When Amin talked as if the entire British community in Uganda were his hostages, he upset leaders like Nyerere, Seretse Khama and Kaunda, because they could see what a political gift it was making to the white regimes in the south. The white communities in Africa bolster up local economies, teach, train and serve, but until and unless they become culturally invisible they will, in East and Central Africa at least, remain abrasive, however individually popular. They can only keep their heads down, their mouths and typewriters shut, and hope.

### The American Revolution

From Father John White  
Sir, I should like to be allowed, through your page, to appeal to every Briton who has a respect and will say a love for the person of our dear Sovereign Lady, and in regard for the dignity of her Crown, to protest by whatever lawful means here be the proposal and plan, reported in the American press, that he makes a visit to the United States "in honour of" their forthcoming bicentennial celebration. Surely, it must be some strange form of national masochism that could demand such humiliation of her Majesty's person and of her high and ancient office. Bonaparte who for all his faults was not devoid of wisdom and perspicacity, is alleged to have said that "history is a conspiracy against the truth". Certainly, the full truth of the American rebellion is not stated on this (western) side of the ocean; nor as Belloc pointed out is adequately presented even at home. The rebels' case is presented and wallowed whole; the very defensible British case is not even acknowledged to exist. Suffice it to say that to any reasonable and disinterested mind that rebellion was unjustified (and unjustifiable)

at the time. Its development since, and its impact on the world, have only enlarged the question of its historic desirability.

The treatment accorded in recent days to HRH The Princess Anne by the American press and television is fair augury of what may be expected to be meted out to the Queen, should this proposed visit come to pass. Rudeness, intrusion, bold impertinence, ridicule, condescension, sneering: that will be her portion. Nor let anyone discount the real physical danger there are more madmen reading *The Irish Echo* in Brooklyn than in all of Ulster.

We are asked in these days to pity the refugees who have fled Vietnam. Let us remember, and not dishonour, those United Empire Loyalists who at the cost of all earthly possessions fled the rebel polity, to begin life anew as pioneers of the great Canadian nation. Their sacrifice should not now be mocked; their memory must not be desecrated. Else, let their poignant monument at Hamilton, Ontario, be draped in black, and Dirge chanted before it! Again, therefore, I appeal (by your indulgence) to every reader who has concern for the Queen's well-being and for the honour of her Crown, to bring pressure of

public opinion on Government and Foreign Office, that neither Sovereign to her person nor Crown to its office be subjected to the indignity of having to join in celebrating the success of treason. JOHN J. WHITE, KC Parish Priest, Box 37, Verona, Missouri.

### Doctors' obligations

From Mr C. F. J. Baron  
Sir, Dr. Leahy Taylor of the Medical Protection Society writes (July 2) that negligence is not an issue in coroners' courts. Dr. Taylor must know that, while his letter is correct with regard to civil negligence, it is not correct with regard to criminal negligence, and (b) the facts upon which negligence of any degree can or cannot be based are very much an issue in coroners' courts. Yours faithfully, C. F. J. BARON, lately H.M. Coroner for Greater London, The Spinney, More Lane, Esher, Surrey. July 2.

### Coalescence of the middle majority

From Mr Nigel Lawson, Conservative MP for Blaby  
Sir, I cannot imagine anything worse than British politics in general, and for the great "middle majority" in particular than the realignment you advocate in your long leading article yesterday (July 8).

If there is any hope for the political and economic stability which alone will allow parliamentary democracy to succeed in this country it must surely be that the views of the "middle majority"—notably, genuine belief in the mixed economy—should provide the basic framework within which the political debate is conducted, and with which, too, the two great parties argue out their very real differences and provide the electoral with a genuine yet non-revolutionary choice.

Any suggestion that all those who accept the broad tenets of the "middle majority" should band together in a single party, leaving the role of opposition and alternative government to the Marxists and other left-wing socialists, must be contrasted—on anything other than the very short run—be the perfect recipe for the worst kind of political instability and divided society.

Yours etc, NIGEL LAWSON, House of Commons, July 1.

From Mr S. C. Crown  
Sir, for some weeks now culminating in your leading article of July 8, you have been advocating a realignment of the party system of this country.

The advent of the "Social Democratic" party, the more frequent reference to the left-wing Tribune group and the right wing of the Conservative Party gives strength to that argument.

What has not emerged is a group of people representing that middle view and strong enough in terms of numbers to influence the Government within politics and the community at large to form and lead that middle majority. In fact it is understood that many of the people who support the Social Democrats will not publicly give their name to the movement.

Surely the time is now right for the group of people who will inevitably eventually form such an alliance to have the courage of their convictions and take action on the views they are so often heard to express and so infrequently put into action.

It is in this way in which the extreme left and right wings of the two major parties will be forced to break away and form their own parties. At the moment these extreme groups know that they have more power within the two parties than if they break away, for it is they that the other majority elements of their parties try to appease.

It is only when this middle majority leadership forms itself that the country will be able to turn away from the continual U-turns in state, domestic and police we have had from the past 10 years and only then when the vast majority of this country who are surely moderate and want to see the country, and therefore themselves, prosper will be properly led on a firm base.

Yours faithfully, S. M. CROWN, 38 Darwin Court, Gloucester Avenue, NW1, July 9.

From Mr P. Levy-Ménard  
Sir, You describe the potential coalition of the centre as the democratic wing of the Labour Party, the whole of the Liberal Party, and the Peelites of the Conservative Party. By describing the right wing of the Labour Party in this way, you make a damaging implication about the party's left wing, an implication which you clearly do not apply to the Conservative right wing.

You are entitled to hold the (mistaken) view that the Labour left's policies will lead, despite the best intentions, to the destruction of democracy. But you have no right to suggest that, for example, Mr Frank Ailemon and Mr Stan Orme are less committed to democracy than Richard Body or Sir Keith Joseph (or less committed to it than, say, Roy Jenkins and Peter Walker). Perhaps you believe that the Editor of *Tribune* is less committed to democracy than, say, Peregrine Worsthorne or Patrick Cosgrave.

No, you had an ulterior motive, and you know it. You want to give the political economy espoused by the Labour left a bad name, and thereby hang it; and what better way to do that than to imply that its adherents are undemocratic or anti-democratic.

Yours truly, P. LEVY-MÉNARD, 23 Fitzwarren Gardens, N19, July 8.

From Mr Martin Smith  
Sir, There is at least one major flaw in your analysis of the present political situation, and that is the contention that the Liberal Party is monolithically moderate.

Many Liberal Party activists, including myself, would have nothing to do with electing a so-called moderate government. We level at the demonstration by worried print workers that they were a violent, drunken mob. This is again typical of the attitude of his company as many of the pickets left before any public house opened its doors and to date no one has been convicted in any court for any acts connected with the demonstration.

If, as he suggests, privately raised support is going to be used by employers to allow scab labour to undermine the conditions and security of workers then he will have to contend with the whole trade union movement for his irresponsible attitude. I am, yours faithfully, CHRIS WRIGHT, London Vice-President, Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers, 76b Croham Road, South Croydon, Surrey.

In the latter part of his letter he falls to the level of trying to

### Squatters and the law

From Miss Elisabeth Harper  
Sir, I have just had the appalling experience of turning squatters out of our home in Kensington, left locked and secure three weeks earlier. The squatters arrogantly assumed the right to break in, to live in our home with their dogs, to sleep in our beds, to use our sheets, to dab crude drawings in black on our walls, to use our food, light, heat and telephone, to steal £300 worth of antique furniture and above all, to use all our clothes, children's toys, books, pictures, everything.

These people are not pathetically homeless. They are well-organized, well-off layabouts, many of them visiting foreigners whom this country can have no conceivable duty to house, who have found an effective method of living a subsidized life. It is monstrous that otherwise well-informed people should think, quite wrongly, that there is no way of turning them out legally and immediately.

There is: Lord Denning, in his judgment in the case of *McPhail and Persons Unknown* 1973 3 Weekly Law Reports, said "I would say this as a matter about squatters. The owner is not obliged to go to the courts to obtain possession. He can go in himself and turn them out without the aid of the Courts of Law. This is not a course to be recommended because of the difficulty in proving which is the legal right of the owner. Even though the owner himself should use force then so long as he uses no more force than is reasonably necessary, he is not himself liable either criminally or civilly."

Until three weeks ago, I had newspaper articles about private armies with the amazement that moderates living under the Rule of Law reserve for extreme views. It is now clear that in the case of squatters the Rule of Law is suspended. The police told us that they "could" not remove the squatters. I had to retain security officers who could and did. When the squatters fled from our house simply ejected into the house opposite, the police not only told the owner of that house that she could not eject them without a court order, but, first, improperly obstructed her private army of security men from, quite lawfully, doing so. As a result, she regained possession of only half of her house on the first day on which she tried, spent a night of terror (she is aged

### Squatters and the law

72) in the top part with the squatters buzzing about, breath her and had to pay for the security men to return the next day to eject the squatters from the bottom of the house, which they had meanwhile maliciously wrecked overnight.

It is a nightmare experience to know that the law is clear, that the police on instructions will not enforce it and that, by their actions, they actually assist the wrongdoer. I consider that there are two reasons for this: The problem of homelessness, undoubtedly exacerbated by the 1974 Rent Act, has led to public sympathy for the genuinely homeless and political pressure on the police not to "lean" too heavily on squatters.

Secondly, the directive to the police from the legal department of Scotland Yard quotes the passage from the case of *McPhail* saying that the right of self-help "is not to be recommended because of the disturbance that might follow", but stops significantly before the next sentence "But the legality of it is beyond question." The overall impression, as stated to me by five different members of the police, is that it is illegal to eject squatters without a Court Order. In addition, the police make a distinction between owner-occupied houses and those empty or for sale, which does not exist in law.

People who break into other people's houses and dispose of their property commit burglary and theft. These disorderly bands are increasing and if the police force continues to turn a blind eye to such serious criminal offences many of our readers may return from holiday this summer to find what we did. It is time that the police stopped pretending that they cannot prosecute because they "can find no visible means of entry." (It was plain to see in our case) and because of the supposed difficulty in proving which squatter did what. Quite apart from the stolen property, the whole household used our gas fired hot water (burglary) our electric light, cooker, fridge and telephone (all of which constitute theft under S.13 of the Theft Act).

There is a prima facie case against all those trespassers whose clothes and personal possessions demonstrate that they live in the house. Why does the police force not enforce the law? Yours faithfully, ELISABETH HARPER, The Rift Barns, Wylam, Northumberland, July 3.

### Crossman Diaries

From Mr John Barry  
Sir, It would be a pity if Sir Arthur Irvine's defence of the Prime Minister and the Attorney General in the case of the Crossman Diaries (July 4) were to lead to misunderstanding of what those two gentlemen have actually said.

Mr Silkin has not 10 terms denied that he consulted Mr Wilson, the Secretary to the Cabinet, Sir John Hunt, before deciding to initiate proceedings to stop the diary's further publication. In his statement of June 28, Mr Silkin denied merely that Mr Wilson or Sir John asked to be consulted or sought to influence the decision. The Attorney General is of course free to choose what words he pleases. But he cannot object if they are scanned with the care his office warrants. And Mr Silkin's statement echoed the phrasing of the Prime

### An incomes policy

From the Dowager Viscountess Monckton of Breckley  
Sir, At the present time, when it is so important to have that stringent limits on increases in remuneration should be observed, above all by those in the higher income brackets from whom a lead may be expected, it may be useful to recall that those who, like my late husband, accepted Sir Winston Churchill's invitation to join his Cabinet in 1955, were faced with an immediate reduction in the salary for Ministers of Cabinet rank from £5,000 to £4,000—imposed with typical Churchillian decision. Yours faithfully, BRIDGET MONCKTON OF BRECKLEY, 113 Eaton Square, SW1.

### Post-inflation credits

From Mr W. E. Wright  
Sir, If we can rely upon the forecasts about the massive production of oil in a few years time, the country will then be enjoying economic prosperity. Could not the Chancellor therefore make use of a wartime device by the issue of post-inflation credits, which could cover agreed excess amounts over the 10 per cent cash limit he is imposing? This would not weaken his position, would be reasonable and might help to get his essential anti-inflation plans accepted. Yours sincerely, W. E. WRIGHT, 9 Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

### St Paul's School site

From Dame Margot Fonteyn de Arian  
Sir, I am writing in support of the West Kensington Environment Campaign (748 1822) against the GLC's intended development of the old St Paul's School Playing Field site in Hammersmith. Fourteen and a half acres of soft open space are scheduled for a multi-million pound education complex and expensive new housing in an area already deficient in public open space by 74 acres. London is unique among the world's great cities for the profusion and variety of its parks and

open spaces. How much of the current unhappy tensions in New York can be attributed directly to the dehumanizing effect of urban development relieved only by one hungry central park.

I therefore appeal through your pages to the Secretary of State for the Environment to call in the applications, which should be the subject of a full public enquiry. If Art truly does imitate nature please save the source of our inspiration and allow our capital's inhabitants and visitors the continued pleasure of both.

Yours faithfully, MARGOT FONTEYN ARIAS, Royal Ballet, 155 Talgarth Road, W14.

### Bumblebees

From Dame Frances Clode  
Sir, In his article today (July 9) Mr Bernard Levin says that he knows more about Bumble Bees than the rest of your readers do. I therefore assume that he already knows that "According to the theory of aerodynamics and as may be readily demonstrated through wind tunnel experiments, the bumblebee is unable to fly. This is because the size, weight and shape of his body in relation to the total wingspread make flying impossible but the bumblebee, being ignorant of these scientific truths goes ahead and flies anyway—and makes a little honey every day."

If Mr Levin challenges me on the accuracy of this statement I shall be at a loss! I can only say that I saw it more than 20 years ago on the desk of a Civil Defence officer in the United States under the title "It can't be done". Yours faithfully, FRANCES CLODE, 32 Marsham Court, Marsham Street, SW.

### From Mr Josselyn Hennessy

Sir, The late A. L. Irvine, for many years fifth-form master at Charterhouse, would have approved of Bernard Levin's remarks about the bumblebee. (*The Times*, July 9). Entering the fifth form one day, he saw a boy chasing a bumblebee with an atlas. "Jones," he said coldly, "please remember this: the fifth form—no Remove B." Yours faithfully, JOSSELYN HENNESSY, 35 Linden Gardens, W2.

### From Mr Cyril James

Sir, Your correspondent is an old bumbler. He should have signed himself B. Levin. Yours faithfully, CYRIL JAMES, 76 Scotts Lane, Bromley, Kent.











# Stock Exchange prices

## Gilts remain strong

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, June 30. Dealings End, Today. \$ Montango Day, July 14. Settlement Day, July 22  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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SCOTCH WHISKY  
*"Afore ye go"*

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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### Steel corporation losses double to £4m a week with steep drop in demand

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

The British Steel Corporation is losing money at the rate of £4m a week, and there is every sign that the loss figure will continue to rise.

Mr. Bob Scholey, the BSC's chief executive, yesterday reaffirmed his estimates earlier this year, when he said that a total swing of £375m would be needed to keep the corporation profitable this year. There is only a slim chance of this being achieved against the background of one of the sharpest and most serious recessions experienced by the industry for years.

Recently the corporation's weekly losses were put at around £2m. The fact that they have doubled so rapidly and will almost certainly worsen is causing grave concern to corporation executives.

Later this month the corporation is expected to unveil a profit for last year of just over £50m—the best since nationalisation—enabling it to make a further repayment to the Government on its public dividend capital.

In the latest issue of its house newspaper, *Steel News*, the corporation set out the measures it is implementing in an attempt to make the £50m target. A £100m worth of savings should flow from the six-point plan on employment agreed with the trade unions in May, but a huge potential deficit would still remain, even if all these hoped for savings were realized.

The corporation, which is now faced with a new threat of serious action by the blastfurnacemen over a wage claim hopes to save a further £90m on its raw materials purchases.

By an agreement with the Coal Board, the BSC will pay for coking coal supplies only when they are used instead of on delivery. It will also be paying less for scrap.

A thorough cost reduction exercise is taking place at all levels of the corporation's operations which includes cost savings built into this year's annual operating plan and which, it is hoped, will yield further savings of £200m.

The BSC is also reviewing other aspects of its activities to establish what further savings can be made. Budgets are being pruned severely.

The corporation has ruled out further price increases because of the disastrous state of the market with international price cutting the rule and with large numbers of steelmakers chasing too few orders.

Although the Government is committed to ensuring that the nationalized industries operate on a commercial basis, the Treasury and the Department of Industry may have to take another look at the BSC's finances before too long. In the article, however, the BSC made it clear that there would be no government hand-out.

For some months past the corporation has been in discussion with officials of the Treasury and Industry Department over a plan for it to obtain access to cheap funds. These would enable it to finance the build-up of a stock-pile of semi-finished steel which would also ensure higher plant operating levels. A decision on this matter is expected shortly.

But the serious nature of the drop in demand was underlined further yesterday by publication of production figures for last month for the state-owned and private sectors of the industry.

Production in June amounted to a weekly average of 343,500 tonnes, 28.5 per cent less than in the same month last year.

Over the first six months of this year weekly average production at 427,600 tonnes was 1.7 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1974, when production was restricted by the effects of the three-day week.

Although the half-year figures would imply an annual production total of around 22 million tonnes, with no evidence of any resurgence in demand, production in the second half of the year is expected to flag further and total output may amount to only 19 million tonnes.

Production last month was in fact 2.1 per cent greater than in May, but the weekly average production in May of 336,300 tonnes was artificially low because of the spring bank holiday plant closures.

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### US grain trader tells of talks with Russians

From Our US  
Economics Correspondent  
Washington, July 10

A leading United States grain trading company has informed the Department of Agriculture that it is in negotiations with the Soviet Union for the sale of about 5 million tons of American grain, informed sources said today.

At the same time, sources at the Senate's subcommittee on investigations stated that they had confirmation that the Russians were about to conclude a purchasing contract for about 2.5 million tons of grain in August.

Also, Senator Henry Jackson announced that he had received confirmation from United States exporters that the Russians were negotiating for "the acquisition of several million tons of grain, some of which would come from this year's American harvest."

The Russians have in the past used several United States companies in making grain purchases. With one company having reported negotiations involving five million tons, the Soviet Union is probably seeking a far larger volume in North America.

However, Agriculture Department experts are so confident of a record harvest that they appear quite willing to give approval to vast export sales to Russia.

Mr. Earl Butz, Secretary for Agriculture, remarked: "We want to sell abroad as much as we possibly can because there will be a build-up of stocks."

Some unofficial government estimates suggest that the United States harvest could yield some 65 to 67 million tons of grain, leaving possibly as much as 50 million tons available for export.

But huge export sales to the Soviet Union would undoubtedly drive up prices, as did the Russian purchases in 1972.

Many congressmen already appear to be making efforts to ensure that the volume of exports to Russia is strictly controlled.

Senator Jackson, who appears to be leading this effort, underlined the difficult policy problem by stating: "We don't want large foreign acquisitions of American grain to disrupt our food economy this year. A repeat of the 1972 Soviet grain deal would be catastrophic, given the present economic conditions in the United States."

At the same time, we don't want our farmers to suffer from any arbitrary ban or limit on grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the Senate's subcommittee on investigations has requested information concerning negotiations with the Russians from the country's largest grain dealers—Bunge Corporation, Cargill Inc., Garmac Grain Co, Cook Industries, Continental Grain and Louis-Dreyfus Corporation.

It is one of these companies that is said to be negotiating for a 5 million ton sale to the Russians.

### Retailers say jobs may be in danger

By David Young

The Retail Consortium, which last night was given details of what is likely to appear in Mr. Healey's White Paper on inflation, has given a warning that 200,000 jobs in the retailing industry will be placed in jeopardy if the TUC proposed £6 a week wage limit becomes effective government policy.

It appreciates that if it is an upper limit for negotiation, but it also warns that in practice this sum will become the norm for all wage settlements.

In a statement yesterday the Consortium said that a £6 a week increase represents an increase of up to 24 per cent of the present retail wage rates. The industry has already increased its average wage rates by 25 per cent this year, and 20 per cent last year.

The Consortium has told the Government that based on last year's figures, the TUC's £6 net profit will reduce retailers' net profits by 15 per cent.

Since rates, electricity and other services, as well as many other costs have all risen sharply this year, net margins later in the year could be down to practically nil, particularly in the food trade where profit margins are already as low as 3p in the £.

"The proposed TUC increase will, therefore, put in jeopardy the ability of retailers to retain all of their existing staff, thus up to 200,000 jobs out of a total labour force of 750,000, being unionised, are at risk," the consortium adds.

In the industry the basic wage rate is £28 a week, but most groups pay considerably more with average earnings in Sainsbury's at £42.74, being similar to those paid by other groups.

The Consortium has asked the Government to limit wages in the retail sector to 15 per cent, but admits that it does not expect any possibility of the industry being singled out for such treatment.

The consortium has been concerned that retailers have been blamed for the large rises in the index, when in fact retail prices account for only 50 per cent of the costs which make up the index.

### Cut in disposable income points to decline in living standards

By Melvyn Westlake

There was a fall in general living standards in Britain during the first three months of this year. In an effort to maintain the level of their consumption, private individuals have been forced to run down their savings.

This unwelcome trend was revealed yesterday—on the eve of the publication of the Government's pay policy—in figures released by the Central Statistical Office.

These show clearly that incomes are no longer rising as fast as prices. The emergence of this trend could have an important influence on the attitudes of trade union leaders towards the Government's pay restraint strategy. It seems almost certain that living standards have continued to fall in more recent months.

Moreover, on Mr. Healey's own admission in the Commons last week, the 10 per cent pay ceiling expected to be imposed by today's White Paper will cause living standards for someone on the average wage to fall by 21p in the pound. The fall for people on higher salaries would be still greater, he said.

Yesterday's figures show that real personal disposable income—which is popularly used as a measure of living standards, but excludes some government services and benefits—was 1 to 1 per cent down in the first quarter of 1975, compared with the previous three months. Savings as a percentage of such income fell to 12.6 from an historically high level of 13.2.

Before any allowance is made for higher tax payments and increased prices the rise in total personal incomes (that is wages, salaries, rents and benefits) increased by 4 1/2 to 5 per cent.

Wages and salaries, which are the main component rose by 7 to 7 1/2 per cent. But income taxes and national insurance contributions rose faster than pre-tax incomes, increasing by 8 to 8 1/2 per cent.

Incomes, after allowance for such deductions, failed to rise in step with prices.

At the same time the government figures confirm that Britain's gross domestic product, which is the sum of the country's output of goods and services, was stagnant in the first quarter of this year after falling in the last three months of 1974.

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### Lonrho bids for 70pc remainder of LAGs

By Adrienne Gleeson

Lonrho made a further move to expand its African interests yesterday with the announcement of a bid for the outstanding equity of London, Australian & General Exploration, which besides various industrial interests has a stake in South African gold mining through its holding in Juker Exploration.

Lonrho, whose soaring fortunes have been dominated by Mr. Roland (Tiny) Rowland, the chief executive, acquired its existing 29.5 per cent stake in LAGs from the troubled Juker empire in January.

The present offer, of one Lonrho ordinary share for every three of LAGs, valued the latter at 44p on announcement of the bid; but with Lonrho's shares down 8p to 25p on the day, at the close the offer was worth 41p.

There is a 25p per share cash alternative. The directors of LAGs, headed since May by Mr. Edward du Cann, have unanimously recommended the share offer.

Lonrho's board reckons to have made the initial purchase of LAGs shares at an advance price, but to have been unwilling, in view of the problems then being experienced by some subsidiaries of the latter company, to commit itself to a full offer ahead of some investigation.

Now that this has been undertaken, the directors consider operations offer good potential for growth—in particular the United Kingdom engineering interests and the South African record and videotape manufacturing subsidiary.

The bulk of LAGs' assets are in South Africa; but 70 per cent of its shares, which closed 8p higher at 39p last night, are held in the United Kingdom.

Lonrho's shares have acquired an additional following over the past few months on the revelation that Kuwait interests had acquired large holdings. On the exercise of their options, Arabian investors would control around 26 per cent of the company.

Financial Editor, page 21



Mr. Rowland: offer backed by LAGs board.

### Sharp fall by franc as it rejoins 'snake'

By Our Economics Staff

On the day that it formally reentered the European block of jointly floating currencies, the French franc yesterday fell sharply against a rapidly strengthening dollar.

The French central bank was reported to have sold up to \$150m to support its currency, but some London dealers discounted these reports.

Other European currencies also dropped very sharply against the dollar, and although the French franc initially appeared to be suffering more than most it later recovered from its worst level of the session.

In the meantime, sterling continued its recent marked recovery. Its "floating devaluation" against 10 other key currencies, from the base date of December, 1971, improved by 0.2 percentage point to close at 27.1 per cent—its best level for 10 working days. Against the dollar, however, the pound slipped 55 points to \$2.200.

The dollar's strength was evident in all the major financial centres in Europe. In Frankfurt it was "fixed" at its best level for six months. Its renewed strength stemmed from the rumours of a large Russian grain purchase, together with expectations of a fresh increase in some American bank prime rates.

Currency dealers commented that the French franc had rejoined the European "snake" at a difficult time. Many believed it had rejoined at too high an exchange rate and would come under pressure in coming months.

After it was forced by speculation to leave the "snake" 18 months ago, the French franc was devalued by up to 8 per cent. But it has subsequently fully recovered this amount. Yesterday the franc fell, at one stage to its lowest level against the dollar for 10 weeks.

**GDP**

Gross Domestic Product at constant factor cost (1970=100) and seasonally adjusted:

	Based on preliminary data	Based on preliminary data	Based on preliminary data	Average estimate
1972	104.3	103.7	104.6	104.2
1973	109.8	109.2	109.8	109.6
1974	110.6	108.2	109.8	109.5
1975 Q1	102.8	99.2	101.4	101.1
Q2	104.1	104.2	104.6	104.3
Q3	104.0	102.4	105.4	103.9
Q4	106.3	108.9	107.0	107.4
1975 Q1	111.6	108.9	110.0	110.2
Q2	102.7	108.2	108.3	108.1
Q3	109.9	108.6	110.4	109.7
Q4	109.2	108.9	110.0	109.0
1974 Q1	106.9	103.8	106.8	105.8
Q2	110.4	109.5	109.2	109.8
Q3	112.8	111.6	110.5	111.7
Q4	112.3	112.0	108.8	111.0
1975 Q1	113.7	108.2	108.7	110.5

### Barely 43pc of BOC's rights issue taken up

By Our Financial Staff

BOC International, formerly British Oxygen, received a poor response from shareholders for its £22.5m one-for-four rights issue. Of the 51.5 million shares on offer at 46p, only 22.1 million were taken up, equivalent to 42.9 per cent. The balance of 57.1 per cent has been left to the underwriters.

It had been widely expected that a large proportion of the issue might be left because of the sharp fall in BOC's share price since the issue was announced in mid-June. At that time the shares stood at 57p, but they have since fallen back to stand at around the rights issue price. Last night they closed unchanged at 46p.

The issue was underwritten by David Brown, with W. Greenwell as broker.

Financial Editor, page 21

### Coats Paton dividend row looms today

By Our Financial Staff

Coats Paton, the textile group which shocked the investment community some weeks ago by passing its final dividend because of increased working capital requirements resulting from inflation and the corporation tax penalties on overseas earnings, is expected to meet substantial and vociferous opposition to the decision at its annual shareholders' meeting in Glasgow this afternoon.

The Investment Protection Committee of the Pension Funds and the Unit Trust Managers, whose members normally for around 15 per cent of Coats' equity, have recommended that they should vote against the adoption of the group's report and accounts.

While individual funds are not obligated to follow this line, it is understood that the majority will do so, while some insurance companies, whose Investment Protection Committee has not made any recommendations, are expected to follow suit.

Financial Editor, page 21

### Stay-out vote by car parts strikers on eve of holiday

By R. W. Shakespeare

British Leyland components workers, whose month-old strike has cost them £18.5m worth of lost car production and made 11,000 other workers idle, are to continue their unofficial stoppage. They will not meet again until July 31, four days after their factory at Hemel Hempstead is due to reopen after the summer holidays, which begin tonight.

The decision, taken at a mass meeting yesterday, means that some of British Leyland's big car plants will also be closing down for the holidays at the end of next week, with thousands of workers still laid off and not knowing if they will be able to return to work when their holiday ends.

This news from British Leyland, which has shut down at its Alvis military vehicles factory in Coventry with 2,000 workers idle because of a separate pay dispute, came on a day that also brought a surprising pay settlement covering about 8,000 white collar workers in the Corporation's car divisions, who have accepted increases of £6 a week.

Mr. Ray Edwards, assistant general secretary of Apex—the clerical workers' union—said: "In cost of living terms our members could have justified a much larger increase. However, the Government has taken action to save jobs in British Leyland. Now Leyland staff have kept their part of the bargain and have accepted pay increases that will help the Government to tackle inflation.

The 800 workers who are on strike in the Hemel Hempstead components factory, which makes axles and suspension units for a number of car ranges, are demanding an interim pay settlement of £10

### Dubai first Gulf state to win full control of its oil

By Roger Vielvoe

The small sheikhdom of Dubai—part of the United Arab Emirates (UAE)—has become the first Arab state in the Gulf to gain 100 per cent control of its oil industry.

Announcing the agreed takeover yesterday, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum, the ruler of Dubai, said the oil companies would receive \$10m in compensation for their lost assets.

The companies will continue to operate the offshore fields on behalf of the Government and market the daily production, which is currently running at about 200,000 barrels a day.

Until now Dubai had not taken any measure of participation in oil company operations. Abu Dhabi, also a member of the UAE, has already obtained a 60 per cent holding in its oil industry but recently announced that interest in gaining 100 per cent control was waning.

Two other Arab countries in the Gulf—Saudi Arabia and Kuwait—are in the final stages of extending their 60 per cent control of the industry to 100 per cent ownership.

**State help refused to textile company**

Mr. Ron Lewis, Labour MP for Carlisle, yesterday told 108 workers facing redundancy that the Government had refused to put money into their ailing company to turn it into a workers' co-operative. The Carlisle spinning company of Robert Todd & Sons, is due to close in two weeks. But Mr. Michael Potts, chairman, said: "There are two companies definitely interested in taking over Robert Todd."

### Citibank may ignore prime formula to keep rate at 7pc

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, July 10

First National City Bank may well decide tomorrow to abandon its special money market formula for establishing its prime lending rate and consequently hold the rate at 7 per cent. A sizable minority of money dealers on Wall Street believe, however, that the bank may increase the rate to 7 1/2 per cent and be swiftly followed to this level by most major American banks.

Citibank's formula calls for a rate above 7 per cent, but with money market rates having fallen in recent days and with loan demand still sluggish, the bank may stick to 7 per cent, having gone to this level from 6 1/2 per cent last week.

There is no doubt that most major banks are keenly watching to see what Citibank does, particularly as another bank which uses a prime rate formula, First National Bank of Chicago, announced earlier this week that it was lowering the rate called for by its formula and keeping to a 7 per cent prime.

While speculation was widespread in the money markets about Citibank's prime, the parent company, Citicorp, was capturing attention in the securities markets. The company announced today an 18 per cent increase in net profits in the first half of 1975. It also said that because of heavy demand it was raising the offering volume of its record size convertible bond issue to \$350m (about £160m) from \$300m.

Citibank's results show a further increase in the company's dependence on foreign business, with its non-American business accounting for fully 65 per cent of the first half total net profit of \$181.5m, representing a 27 per cent rise compared to the first half of 1974. Domestic profits, by comparison, rose only by 4 per cent.

The profits would have been still better had it not been for a big increase in loan loss provisions, which, to a significant degree, have been produced by problems in the real estate investment trust sector. Charges for loan losses in the first half rose to \$139.9m from \$54.5m in the first half of 1974.

It would be no surprise if many of the other leading banks announced similar results and similar increases in loan loss reserves. Another significant aspect of the statement today was the note that foreign exchange trading income had fallen sharply from the record level seen in 1974.

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### How the markets moved

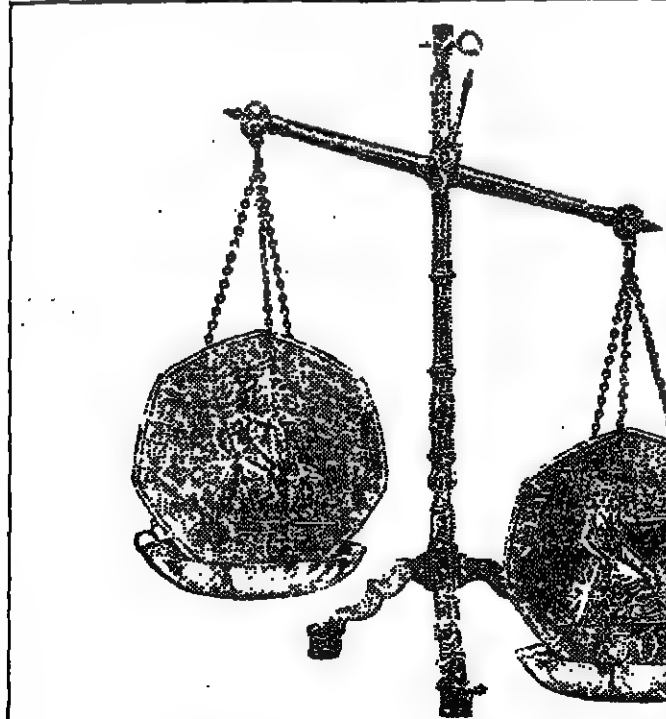
Rises	Falls
Argyle Secs 5p to 49p	Ass Pot Cement 4p to 144p
Alens Discount 10p to 210p	Com Union 3p to 158p
Berclays Bk 3p to 252p	Contraids 3p to 124p
Cusker S Hldgs 5p to 40p	Edwards 3p to 124p
Cedar Ind 8p to 49p	Lloyds Bk 5p to 205p
Harland & Wolf 3p to 8p	Lat Secs 5p to 183p
BAT Group 3p to 40p	Lonrho 8p to 125p

Imp Chem Ind	Metals
1p to 274p	5p to 114p
Ldn Aust & Gen 8p to 35p	5p to 48p
Minster Assets 5p to 40p	5p to 25p
Phoenix 8p to 204p	5p to 23p
Rio Tinto Zinc 2p to 21p	5p to 21p
UTD Dom Ltd 3p to 31p	
Wood S.W. 3p to 31p	

FT index: 324.4 -3.2  
The Times index: 136.41 -0.99

### THE POUND

Bank	Bank
Australia \$ 1.71	1.66
Austria Sch 35.50	36.50
Belgium Fr 46.75	47.75
Canada 1.30	1.25
Denmark Kr 12.60	12.20
Finland Mk 8.10	7.85
France F 9.30	9.00
Germany DM 5.40	5.20
Greece Dr 67.75	65.50
Hongkong \$ 11.10	10.75
Italy L 1450.00	1400.00
Japan Y 167.00	165.00
Netherlands Gld 5.60	5.40
Norway Kr 11.35	11.00
Portugal Esc 55.00	52.00
S Africa Rd 1.38	1.30
Spain Pes 126.75	120.75
Sweden Kr 9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr 5.24	5.15
US 2.19	2.15
Yugoslavia Dnr 37.50	35.75



### Marathon Oil sets gas date

Gas from the Kinsale Head field in the Celtic Sea is expected to be landed in southern Ireland in 1979, the Marathon Oil Company said yesterday.

Reserves of about a trillion cubic feet have already been sold by the company.

### World Bank issue

The World Bank is raising \$500m through bond issues arranged by First Boston Corp, Morgan Stanley and Salomon Bros. The offerings will take the form of a \$300m five-year issue, carrying an interest rate of 8.3 per cent, and a \$200m 10-year issue, carrying interest of 8.6 per cent.

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Peterborough Development Corporation  
P.O. Box 3,  
Peterborough

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## Report says 'free flag' fleet losses 'too high'

By Peter Hill

Flags of convenience ships now account on average for between 30 and 35 per cent of all gross shipping tonnage lost from the world fleet each year and the acquisition of large bulk tonnage by irresponsible flag authorities now poses a serious threat.

These are among points made in a report published yesterday, which noted that the annual loss figures of flags of convenience tonnage represented a much higher percentage than could be justified by the size of their fleets.

The report, compiled by H. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants), said the danger of free flag fleets lay in the almost total lack of effective control over operations. It stressed that in the future the low standards of seamanship would not be limited to flags of convenience but would apply to other countries which might be unable to exercise effective government control over their shipping.

Greece now has a loss record as bad as any flag of convenience, while as the developing countries emerge as maritime interests they are appearing more and more as "poor liabilities", the report said.

Flag of convenience fleets are still increasing at a rate well in excess of that of most of the rest of the world—and the present depressed freight market will undoubtedly contribute to this trend to that in the future they will increase their share of the world fleet at the expense of traditional flags", it was pointed out.

"World Shipping under Flags of Convenience", H. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants) single copies £20, or £70 for a series of ten reports.

## Aero exports set record in May

For the second month running, exports of Britain's aerospace industry reached a record level in May, the Society of British Aerospace Companies announced yesterday. Total for the month was over £72m, an increase of over £5.5m compared with April and nearly one third more than in May, 1974.

For the first five months of the year the export total was £316.8m, an increase of more than £73m over the 1974 period. The May export figures include £35,666,000 for engines and parts; £32,280,000 for aircraft and parts; £1,331,000 for instruments and £1,017,000 for guided weapons.

## Chambers of Commerce aggrieved by exclusion from incomes talks

By Business News Staff

The Confederation of British Industry's proposals for an incomes policy were yesterday endorsed by other representatives of industry. But at the same time the CBI's right to speak on behalf of industry in general is challenged.

As the Association of British Chambers of Commerce published its proposals for revitalising the economy, it voiced its dissatisfaction at being excluded from the front line consultations between the Government, industry and the trade unions.

The Earl of Limerick, president of the ABC, said yesterday that it was absurd that the association, which represents about 50,000 companies in Britain, should not be represented on the National Economic Development Council.

In its proposals, the ABCC says the Government has pre-

ferred "the administrative convenience of tripartite arrangements with the CBI and the TUC" rather than engaging in genuine consultation which is time-consuming and administratively unattractive to Whitehall. The CBI and the TUC represent at best, less than half the employees or businesses in the country.

The ABCC supports the package of proposals on wages put forward by the CBI. But it is opposed to the 55 flat rate level suggested by the TUC which it claims is too high and would provide some lower paid workers with increases of up to 20 per cent.

Instead, the association favours a percentage limit on wages and is opposed to any cut-off level which would hit hardest at middle management. An agreement on wages would not solve the country's

problems, but it could provide a short breathing space to tackle the real problems. The association says that its programme entitled "Towards National Prosperity" seeks to outline a way forward for the British economy which is not obsessed with the "sterile confrontation over acceptable levels of wage rises".

Chambers of Commerce realize that only by economic expansion can national prosperity increase. According to the association the problems fall into two main headings: domestic and overseas.

On the home front Britain must decide its priorities in the allocation of scarce domestic resources to economic activity. Overseas it must agree on the specific direction of the national effort in the world at large especially its trading performance.

## Leyland will invest £6m in Nigerian factory

British Leyland is to contribute £6m towards the building of a £15m car and commercial vehicle factory in Nigeria. The new plant is to be built at Ibadan, 90 miles from Lagos. It will produce lorries and buses, and employ up to 1,500 workers.

## Tarmac Construction get £40m order

A contract worth almost £10.2m has been awarded by the Yorkshire Water Authority to Tarmac Construction. The 30-month contract covers construction of headworks for the River Ure scheme, part of the authority's project to augment water supplies to its eastern division.

## BSC mill order

In a deal worth more than £2.5m, the British Steel Corporation has placed an order for a rolling mill with the Loewy Robertson division of Davy-Jew. This is the second order built as part of the corporation's £85m expansion programme at the special steels division.

## Carpet trade gloom

Prospects for Britain's carpet industry look gloomy and manufacturers are particularly worried about rising rates of inflation and other constraints on investment planning. In its annual report the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers said: "The industry needs reinvestment which it is reluctant to undertake under a government which seems bent on destroying the private sector."

## Pye labour cutback

Nearly 40 workers employed by a subsidiary of the Pye group are to lose their jobs. It was announced last night that the Company, Magnetic Devices, which supplies components to the electronics industry, intends to make 26 workers redundant at the Swaffham factory, and another 10 at the Newmarket plant.

## Canada cuts oil tax

Canada's National Energy Board states that from next month until further notice the tax on exports of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons will be reduced by £1.50 a barrel.

## Less gold assayed

Total weight of gold hallmarked by the London Assay Office last month declined by 4.2 per cent compared with June last year.

## Business appointments

## Standard & Chartered new director

Mr P. A. Graham has been made a director of Standard and Chartered Banking Group.

Mr J. D. Walcott, a vice-president of the Bank of Africa, has been elected chairman of Botswana RST Bannagwato Concessions and associated companies in succession to Mr R. B. Page.

Mr W. H. Rolison has become a non-executive director of William Whitingham (Holdings).

Mr J. A. E. Barnes has been made managing director of Bradley & Co in place of Mr K. N. Oakley who has resigned. Mr F. R. Bowcott, who has been acting as managing director, remains as deputy managing director. Mr L. Worthington is to be production director in succession to Mr S. Mills. Mr D. A. Lawrence becomes financial director and will continue as company secretary.

Mr T. E. Bardsley, managing director of Tube Investments, has been elected chairman of the National Industrial Savings Committee.

Mr Hugo Kinderley has been made a member of the Export Guarantees Advisory Council. Mr John Stanforth has become deputy chairman of the council.

Mr J. Eylon, Mr M. Efrat, Mr E. Hurvitz and Mr A. Frenk have joined the board of Bank Leumi (UK).

Mr Clive Kelly has been made managing director of EMI Holdings SA (Pty).

Mr C. Preston Cunningham, a group vice-president of Monsanto, is to become chairman of Monsanto Europe SA.

Mr Frank Coplestone is to be deputy managing director of Southern Television.

Mr R. D. Corbett has become joint managing director of James Shipstone & Sons.

Mr R. J. Mathieson and Mr W. E. Hyde have joined the board of Erna Low Travel Service. Mr P. J. Ferris and Mr J. P. J. Hart have resigned their non-executive directorships. Mr Mathieson will be taking over as chairman from Mr A. R. Weston.

Sir Mark, chairman of the English Tourist Board, has become a director of ATV Network.

Mr D. A. Francis has taken over as managing director of Hunting Surveys in succession to Mr R. C. Mott.

Since the acquisition of Henry Bath & Son by Britannia Lead, Mr E. Bath and Mr D. E. Neekins of Brands have resigned and Mr J. D. Bendit and Mr R. H. Y. Mills have joined the board.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### House valuations for insurance purposes

From Mr R. C. W. Bardell

Sir, In case there should be any confusion about house valuation for insurance purposes (Mr J. M. C. Graham, July 7) I should like to point out that the sum insured should represent the cost of rebuilding at present-day prices plus the necessary associated expenses. Inflation can quickly make estimates out of date and inadequate insurance can mean that the policyholder will have to pay part of the cost following a serious fire.

Building costs vary, depending on the construction of the house, the quality of fixtures and fittings, where it is situated and other factors, but the national average at the beginning of 1975 was in the region of £15-£16 per square foot (which is approximately the figure applicable in Mr Graham's area of Surrey).

To obtain an approximate total rebuilding cost, this figure should be multiplied by the total floor area of your home (ground floor plus upper storeys), or, if unusual properties, which can be dealt more than the average to rebuild, may present special problems which can be discussed with your insurance company or broker.

Yours faithfully,  
R. BARDELL,  
Secretary-General,  
British Insurance Association,  
PO Box 538, Aldermay House,  
Queen Street,  
London, E.C.4.  
July 8.

From Mr D. I. Pullen  
Sir, The ratio of insurance premium required versus purchase price of the house that Mr Graham quotes in your issue of July 7 is quite modest compared with my own case.

### Right way to use funding

From Mr Raymond Nottage

Sir, In his response to my recent letter about the financing of pensions Mr Gilley seems to suggest that I advocated the abolition of all funding. That is not so.

What I proposed was the use of funding as little as possible and the use of the pay-as-you-go method as much as possible. In practice, the public sector will be able to employ the pay-as-you-go method more readily than the private sector; and to secure the benefits of the pay-as-you-go method the private sector will generally have to take advantage of a state scheme instead of relying on company-based schemes.

In advancing the virtues of funding, Mr Gilley makes no reference to the general economic and financial circumstances in which pension funds might have to operate. The value of money can appreciate, remain stable or decline; likewise, the investments available to pension funds can produce different degrees of profitability at various times.

Thus, when the value of money is appreciating and the profitability of industry is increasing over long periods of time the funding of pensions liabilities is an advantageous system for all concerned. When as in recent decades, these two factors have both been operating in the reverse direction, the funding system proves to be prohibitively expensive.

Hence the disquiet over the current cost of their funded pension schemes voiced by distinguished company chairmen in their recent reports to shareholders. Hence, also, my belief that many head-headed finance directors will see the advantage of their organizations participating fully in the new state pension scheme.

do not assume, as Mr Gilley implies, that pension scales can never be reduced. But I do believe that such reductions are less likely when economic methods of financing are adopted and are more likely when expensive ones are perpetuated.

It seems to me, therefore, that trades unions should be sure that they fully understand the costs of the various ways of financing pensions, and should then encourage their members' employers to use the most economical methods, consistent with security, that are available to them.

Yours faithfully,  
RAYMOND NOTTAGE,  
Roya Institute of Public Administration,  
Hamilton House,  
Mabledon Place,  
London, W.C1.  
July 7.

### Tourist spending

From Mr Nicholas McKenna

Sir, Does the average British tourist really spend as much as £291 (Times Report, July 4) when visiting the United States?

On my holidays there last year I spent no more than £70. Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS MCKENNA,  
11 Feltor Close,  
Woolton, Liverpool.  
July 5.

### Appalling effect of CTT on small farms

From Mr W. M. Jones Powell

Sir, The various lines of argument put forward by Dr Hill (July 1) apparently in approval of CTT's probable effect on farming, deliberately, as he says, ignore the "small" farm which he defines as occupying the attention of three or less men full time.

Yet by that definition the vast bulk of total farm production comes from "small" farms. Certainly it does here in Wales. And most of such farms of say 300 acres or less will sooner or later come within the scope of CTT.

How is it to be paid except by fragmentation and sale? And surely fragmentation of a "small" farm leads to a greater loss of efficiency (by making it still smaller) than of a large one.

Also, where such a farm is tenant occupied, as thousands are in Wales, there will be only one buyer, the tenant, for the fragment sold off, unless a course the state will take it over at the valuation figure for CTT. Is that what society (and Dr Hill) wants—gradual takeovers by the state?

Yours faithfully,  
W. M. JONES POWELL,  
Glanafon,  
Vennyfach,  
Brecon,  
Powys.  
July 3.

From Mr N. E. Griggs  
Sir, In his letter of July 7 Mr Graham values the structure of his property at £22,000, at which figure the society has insured it. If the society had merely insured it for the amount of its loan (£14,000) and the property were burnt down tomorrow Mr Graham would have to find £8,000 which he would otherwise have obtained under his insurance policy. Would he then blame the society?

Your faithfully,  
NORMAN E. GRIGGS,  
Secretary-General,  
The Building Societies' Association,  
14 Park Street,  
Mayfair, London, W.1.  
July 7.

### Bureaucratic buffoonery

From Mrs A. Ginge

Sir, On April 16 I wrote to the Department of Health and Social Security at Euston Square to ask what I thought was a reasonably simple question. That if, as a married woman working for 20 years and self-employed for the past six of these, I contracted out of the Class 2 National Insurance contribution now that the Class 4 contribution is compulsory, how any future benefits would be affected.

As I had no acknowledgment of my letter I rang the Euston Square office and was told my letter had been sent to Portsmouth. After a month I rang that branch and was told that they had completed the relevant details and returned them to Euston Square. In due course I rang the benefits section there to be told that they were waiting for further information from Newcastle. I wrote a further letter on June 20 to Euston Square asking them to let me have whatever details were available, to which I received a card from the Portsmouth office saying they had forwarded my letter to Aldershot, and at this date have not had a reply.

While I appreciate that it is bureaucratic buffoonery has its amusing side, I am extremely concerned that the formation of this kind of information is not readily available. Yours faithfully,  
ANN GINGE,  
20 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.  
July 4.

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20 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.  
July 4.

## May & Hassell LIMITED

(Timber Importers)

### Statement by the Chairman, Mr J H B Atley

Year ended 31st March, 1975

PROFITS were £1.7m after making full allowance for a stock writedown of over £2m. A very successful result in a year full of difficulties both in the economy as a whole and especially in the timber trade.

DIVIDENDS the maximum permissible is recommended. RETENTIONS of £4.7m have been made over last three years.

SHIPPING. Record profits again from Klondyke Shipping Co., Ltd. New ship, "Martindale", delivered March 1974. Two oldest ships sold since March. Company well equipped to weather present shipping recession.

HALLAM GROUP of Nottingham Ltd., (50% owned). Investment is one of the most portentous ever made. Export orders gained. Future success unlimited.

EMPLOYEES. A second tier to the group pension scheme has been established extending benefits to the majority of employees.

OUTLOOK. Trading will become even more difficult. Three months to June show a profit. Recessionary trends bound to worsen. Stocks decreasing. Liquidity good. Group is well placed to take advantage of falling prices and chaotic internal market. One year hence a larger profit expected to be disclosed.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS	1974/75	1973/74
Turnover	£200	£200
Profit before taxation	32,742	33,298
Earnings per ordinary share	1,766	5,434
Total ordinary dividend per share	16.8p	36.8p*
	2.288p	2.1056p*

\* Adjusted for scrip issue August, 1974.  
Copies of the Report & Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary, 318 Redcliffe Parade West, Bristol, BS59 7PH.

## ENGLISH & CALEDONIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Managers and Secretaries:  
GARTMORE INVESTMENT LIMITED

	31st March 1975	1974
Gross Revenue	£824,384	£776,699
Net Revenue before Taxation	£600,399	£502,330
Taxation	£236,634	£170,154
Available for Ordinary Shareholders	£363,765	£332,176
Earnings per 25p Ordinary Share	2.45p	2.23p
Dividend per Share	2.10p	1.90p
Net Asset Value per Share	73.2p	82.9p
% Movement	31.74 to 31.75	-11.7
Net Asset Value		No Change
Financial Times All-Share Index		+ 4.8
Financial Times Ordinary Index		

# Going into Europe?

## Did you know

that once you have appointed an agent on the Continent you may not be able to get rid of him?

that exclusive dealing agreements normally must not prohibit re-exporting by the dealer?

that customs formalities are governed by overriding EEC rules?

that the regulation of advertising and sales promotion can be very different in other European countries?

that bouncing cheques abroad can lead to immediate criminal sanctions?

that commercial contracts frequently provide for disputes to be heard exclusively in a foreign court?

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74























## Appointments Vacant also on page 25

### UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

**Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht**  
UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT  
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the position (with tenure) of

## full professor in pure mathematics

effective September 1, 1976.

The appointee is expected to have considerable experience in research and teaching and to have made significant contributions in a branch of pure mathematics. This branch should be related to one of the areas of research represented at the Department.

Applicants for the position and those who wish to draw attention to potential candidates are invited to write, preferably before September 15, 1975, to Professor J. A. Springer, Mathematisch Instituut der Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Budapestlaan 6, Utrecht, de Uithof, the Netherlands.

Additional information may also be obtained from him.

University of Nigeria

NSUKKA VACANCIES

FACULTY OF ARTS

August 1st: UNP/BA/ARTS/

1. Professors in French, English, German, Italian, Latin, and Spanish.

2. Professors in Linguistics, Arabic, and Classical Studies.

3. Senior Lecturers in French, German, Italian, Latin, and Spanish.

4. Lecturers in French, German, Italian, Latin, and Spanish.

5. Senior Lecturers in Arabic and Classical Studies.

6. Lecturers in Arabic and Classical Studies.

7. Senior Lecturers in Arabic and Classical Studies.

8. Lecturers in Arabic and Classical Studies.

9. Senior Lecturers in Arabic and Classical Studies.

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Applications are invited for the following positions:

1. Professor of Chemistry

2. Professor of Physics

3. Professor of Mathematics

4. Professor of Biology

5. Professor of Medicine

6. Professor of Law

7. Professor of History

8. Professor of Geography

9. Professor of Economics

10. Professor of Political Science

11. Professor of Sociology

12. Professor of Anthropology

13. Professor of Archaeology

14. Professor of Linguistics

15. Professor of Literature

16. Professor of Music

17. Professor of Art

18. Professor of Education

19. Professor of Psychology

20. Professor of Philosophy

21. Professor of Religion

22. Professor of Social Work

23. Professor of Public Administration

24. Professor of Environmental Studies

25. Professor of Health Sciences

26. Professor of Agriculture

27. Professor of Forestry

28. Professor of Fisheries

29. Professor of Aquaculture

30. Professor of Veterinary Medicine

31. Professor of Food Science

32. Professor of Nutrition

33. Professor of Food Technology

34. Professor of Food Safety

35. Professor of Food Quality

36. Professor of Food Preservation

37. Professor of Food Processing

38. Professor of Food Packaging

39. Professor of Food Distribution

40. Professor of Food Marketing

41. Professor of Food Economics

42. Professor of Food Policy

43. Professor of Food Law

44. Professor of Food Ethics

45. Professor of Food Culture

46. Professor of Food History

47. Professor of Food Geography

48. Professor of Food Demography

49. Professor of Food Sociology

50. Professor of Food Anthropology

51. Professor of Food Linguistics

52. Professor of Food Literature

53. Professor of Food Music

54. Professor of Food Art

55. Professor of Food Education

56. Professor of Food Psychology

57. Professor of Food Philosophy

58. Professor of Food Religion

59. Professor of Food Social Work

60. Professor of Food Public Administration

61. Professor of Food Environmental Studies

62. Professor of Food Health Sciences

63. Professor of Food Agriculture

64. Professor of Food Forestry

65. Professor of Food Fisheries

66. Professor of Food Aquaculture

67. Professor of Food Veterinary Medicine

68. Professor of Food Food Science

69. Professor of Food Nutrition

70. Professor of Food Food Technology

71. Professor of Food Food Safety

72. Professor of Food Food Quality

73. Professor of Food Food Preservation

74. Professor of Food Food Processing

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89. Professor of Food Food Literature

90. Professor of Food Food Music

91. Professor of Food Food Art

92. Professor of Food Food Education

93. Professor of Food Food Psychology

94. Professor of Food Food Philosophy

95. Professor of Food Food Religion

96. Professor of Food Food Social Work

97. Professor of Food Food Public Administration

98. Professor of Food Food Environmental Studies

99. Professor of Food Food Health Sciences

100. Professor of Food Food Agriculture

## Business to Business

Readers are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

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